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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 277— BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

## PREMIER REFUSES TO BE BROW—BEATEN BY TORY JUNTA

### Giving Finishing Touches To New Scheme For India

### ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS CANCEL PASSAGES BOOKED

### WE CAN'T TURN OUR BACK ON PROMISES OF SELF-GOVT. GIVEN TO INDIA SAYS SPENDER

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 26.

Events of the last few days indicate complete defeat of the Churchillian School, two big drums which are being beaten one in Parliament by Mr. Winston Churchill and the other by Lord Rothermere through the "Daily Mail" and other Syndicalised Press have produced very little effect on the turn of events in the Round Table Circles. They have only acted as blessing in disguise to Indian leaders who came out openly to accept the mailed fist challenge. Even the Prime Minister would not be brow-beaten and is still giving his ears to these Indian "cranks". He thinks he has a master mind in evolving out a formula which would be acceptable to every school of thought.

**PLENARY SESSION ON SATURDAY.**

As the plenary session begins on Saturday, Mr. MacDonald is giving finishing touches to the new scheme which is before the Cabinet in which he will specifically lay down a scheme of transfer of reserved subjects in the Provinces to popular Ministers and the election of Indian members to the Viceroy's Cabinet as soon as the existing seats occupied by European members fall vacant.

**PASSAGES FOR INDIA CANCELLED.**

According to the "News Chronicle" it was believed last night in well-informed circles that Government will not now proceed with the immediate grant of Provincial Autonomy. The work of the new plan for responsible government in the Centre will proceed with the aid of Committees working in India so that the Provincial and Central Governments can be brought into being simultaneously. It is significant that some of the delegates have cancelled their passages already booked for India next week."

**FACE TORY JUNTAS FIRMLY.**

Mr. Spendeer in the "News Chronicle" says: "The debate and division on the Statute of Westminster will, I hope, encourage the Government to stand up to Tory Juntas on other subjects than India. If they are firmly faced these juntas will prove much less formidable than they appear to be when they parade in newspapers. If anybody is disturbed by Mr. Churchill's scare about the Statute and the promise of Dominion Status to India I would advise him to read Mr. Cosgrave's letter to Mr. Thomas side by side with Mr. Churchill's letter to the "Times" yesterday.

**IRELAND AND INDIA.**

Mr. Cosgrave's letter has wider application than to Ireland. Whatever may be the final conclusion of the Indian question, it will be a compact binding equally of the British and Indians requiring like the Irish Treaty good faith in its observance on both sides. Analogies between India and Ireland are too clear to those of us who have lived half our life time with the Irish question. India like Ireland raises the eternal question of reconciling Law and Order with a liberal policy. We cannot let anarchy run riot. We cannot turn our back on the promises of self-government so plainly and definitely made to the Indian people in recent years."

## WILD MEN IN MUSLIM CAMP.

### Prove Too Strong To Shafi.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.

**The Muslim delegates including Mr. Jinnah will meet Sir Samuel Hoare to-night to decide upon the attitude that they should adopt at to-morrow's meeting of the Federal Structure Committee. It is understood that Sir Mahomed Shafi's departure from London before the Plenary session of the Round Table Conference is due to differences of opinion in the Muslim camp, Sir Mahomed demanding restrained language on the part of his colleagues who have threatened to make wild utterances at the Plenary session.**

## PLENARY SESSON OF R. T. CONFERENCE BEGINS TO-MORROW

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The first plenary session of the Indian Round Table Conference will be held on Saturday and the second session on Monday, continuing throughout each day in order to permit as many members as possible to speak, particularly the non-members of the Committees. There will be no meeting on Sunday.

The Conference is expected to conclude on Monday or Tuesday. Reuter.

## INDIA DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

### Premier To Make A Statement On Wednesday

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Mr. MacDonald announced in the House of Commons that he would make a comprehensive statement during the Indian Debate on Wednesday and Thursday next.

He added that the debate would discuss the proceedings of the Round Table Conference.

Matters outside the scope of the Round Table Conference would not be permitted.—Reuter.

## Burma R. T. C. And Indian Delegates

### PREMIER'S "NO"

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Premier has informed Sir Pheroze Sethna of his decision not to add any British Indian delegates to the Burma R. T. Conference as desired by 40 members of the Round Table Conference.

## CABINET CONSIDERING NEW SCHEME.

### Get Another Patch-Work.

BRITISH POLITICIANS TO VISIT INDIA.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.

It is stated in Indian circles that the Cabinet has before it a new scheme which it is seriously considering prior to placing it before the plenary session of the R. T. C. The scheme is supposed to represent a compromise between the official conservative party view and the view supposed to be held by the Premier and other national Labour representatives in the Cabinet and also by the Liberal group in the National Government.

CHANGES WITHIN THE ORBIT.

The Premier is reported to be taking the view that the immediate enactment of provincial autonomy is not necessary as it can be brought about the changes being made within the orbit of the present Government of India Act itself. He believes that it would be consistent with the promise he made at the last conference.

FILLING IN THE PICTURE.

So the first step in the ushering in of the new era will be the grant of provincial autonomy immediately.

The next thing the Premier is keen about securing is the continued co-operation of the Indian leaders in building up the frame work of a federal constitution during the next few months. The object of this co-operation is to bring into effect a Federal India in which the Indian Princes will have their due share, in as quick a period as possible. The machinery to be set up will be of two kinds; one in India which will concern itself with the filling up of the picture of the federation and the other in England which will co-ordinate the work done in India so that it can be brought within the purview of the new statute.

IF INDIAN LEADERS AGREE.

In both these cases the co-operation of Indian leaders is considered essential. The Premier is understood to be considering the possibility of securing the attendance of some of the Indian leaders who will co-operate with Lord Sankey in framing a federal constitution. If the Indian leaders agree then, the Premier will ask the Conference to elect three or four delegates who will stay on in England and see the work through.

So far as the work in India is concerned, the task is considered to be admittedly heavy requiring the constant attention of a fairly large body of members for a least six months or more.

BRITISH POLITICIANS TO INDIA

Even if the question of introducing provincial autonomy is taken up immediately the co-operating of members will have to take at least two months to get through the job of setting the franchise and tackling the question of allocation of revenues between the provinces and the Central Government. For this purpose, the Premier, it is stated, will ask the Conference to appoint a committee to carry on the work in India and the Government will in the meantime, appoint a small body of representative British politicians to go out to India to co-opetate in their works.

ADHERE TO LAST JANUARY STATEMENT.

So far as the reserved subjects are concerned, the British Government's scheme provides for the retention of the Army and Foreign Relations in full charge of the Governor-General who will appoint ministers to sit in the Cabinet and administer these branches of the Government. As regards finance, the British Government will adhere to the statement made in January last that it is necessary that India should accept the reservation then mentioned in the interests of India herself.

The Premier will declare that the work to be done in India being very vast will require the constant attention of an important committee which will be assisted by a deputation from the British parties. When this work is finished. Government will introduce a constitution bill in Parliament. Government will, therefore, ask the conference to appoint a committee to meet a joint Parliamentary Committee to go through the Bill section by section.

## "CAMPBELL" GETS 3 YEARS JAIL

### Man Who Was Deported From Bombay

INVOLVED IN FOMENTING MUTINY IN FLEET

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 26.

The attempt to provoke mutiny in the Navy and the part played in it by man named "Shorty" who is a member of the Third International was told at Winchester assizes to-day.

"Shorty" has managed to evade the police but two other men have been brought to trial.

"Snorty" offered a reward to a sailor if the latter would stir up trouble in the fleet. The sailor pretended to fall in with the plan but reported it to the officer.

CAMPBELL OF BOMBAY.

One of the accused, George Allison, acting General Secretary of the National Minority Movement, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude after the police had reported that he was sentenced to 18 months hard labour in Bombay in 1927 for using false passport and counterfeiting seal and stamp of the Foreign Office. The other accused was sentenced to 20 months' hard labour.—Reuter.

## ROY'S CASE

(From Our Special Correspondent)
CAWNPORE, Nov. 26.

In Mr. Roy's case, Messrs Hafiz Muhammad, Usman Khan, Sheikh Hasan Ali, Yasen and Rao Sahib D.V. Karnik, Superintendent of Police, Bombay, were cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, defence counsel.

Mr. Brajesh Singh, Joint Secretary, Roy Defence Committee, interviewed Mr. Roy with the permission of the Judge, in the presence of Prosecuting and Defence Counsel.

## SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES

### M. Briand Telegraphs For Complete Cessation

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris:—M. Briand has telegraphed to the Government of China and Japan calling upon them to observe complete cessation of hostilities.—Reuter's Special.

## Hoare-Malaviya Cross Swords

(See Stop Press)

## STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Heated passages-at-arms occurred in the Federal Structure Subcommittee this morning while Malaviyaji was urging the Government to take a course which would not leave it open for critics of those who attended the Round Table Conference to claim that their strictures were justified. Malaviyaji declared, "You have made the recent appointment which is an indication of the policy which might possibly be pursued."

Sir Samuel Hoare rose and asked what the Pandit meant.

Pandit Malaviya replied: "I am speaking of an appointment which has been announced."

Sir Samuel Hoare: "In the interests of a public servant I must ask Pandit Malaviya to be precise about the charge he has made."

Malaviyaji replied that he would be very precise. It was said that a particular gentleman whose name had been announced had been in Ireland connected with administration of Black and Tans.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that Pandit Malaviya was making a very unfair charge against one of the most respected public servants in Britain.

Pandit Malaviya denied that he had brought the charge.

Sir Samuel Hoare rejoined, "You have merely made an insinuation which is worse."

Malaviyaji affirmed that he was saying nothing against the gentleman, but only suggested that if that was an indication of the policy to be pursued he wished to protest against it.—Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

## SPIRITED AWAY TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION

### Latest Victims To Bengal Ordinance

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Twenty-one persons out of thirty-seven who were released on bail yesterday by Sadar, Suo-divisional Officer, Dacca, among those arrested in connection with Durno Outrage in October, have been re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

With Bhowani Bannerjee, student, Local College, Barisal who was arrested on Monday, under the Ordinance, the total number of those arrested in Barisal alone within less than a month comes to sixteen.

Six detenus, it is reported, have been transferred on Tuesday from Buxa camp to an unknown destination. They have been taken to Madras Presidency under strong Gurkha Guards, but the definite place where they will be lodged has not yet been disclosed to them.

## SNOWDEN TAKES SEAT IN LORDS.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 25.

Lord Snowden, robed in scarlet and ermine and leaning on two sticks took his seat in the House of Lords amid picturesque ceremonial. He was escorted by Viscount D'Abernon and Viscount Leigh. There was a large attendance of Peers, Peeresses, members of the Commons and public, while Messrs. MacDonald, Baldwin, Runciman and other members of the Cabinet watched from the Steps to the Throne.

## Congress Presidential Nominations

### C. P. CONGRESS CHOICE

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

The C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law presiding, recommended the names of Babu Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachaiar, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, Dr. Ansari and Abdul Gaffar Khan for the Presidentship of the next session of the Indian National Congress.—A. P.

## *Sardar Leaves For Ahmedabad*

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram leaves on Friday evening for Ahmedabad in connection with an important meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to be held on the 29th instant.

The office of the A. I. C. C. is also being re-shifted to Ahmedabad.

## "Prosecute All Winners Of Irish Sweepstake"

### SCOTTISH PREACHER'S ADVICE

(SPECIAL CABLE)
Bombay, Nov. 26.

"Prosecute all the Irish Sweep winners" is the advice of Rev. Frederic Watson, Secretary of the Scottish National Anti-Betting League in a letter to the Home Secretary and Secretary for Scotland.

Rev. Watson suggests that as the participation in lottery is illegal all persons whose names appear as prize-winners in the Irish Hospitals Sweepstake on Manchester November Handicap should be proceeded against according to law and full penalties imposed. Such an action, he states, might focus the attention of the nation on the fact that gambling mania is responsible for sterilization of 400 million sterling annually which might be directed to channels of industry or towards assisting to balance the budget.—Reuter.

## "NATIONAL GOVT. HAS MADE NO CONCLUSIVE CONTRIBUTION TO DEBATE"

### MR. BENN CONDEMNS SPHINX-LIKE ATTITUDE OF CABINET

### Jinnah And Shaffi Demand Responsibility In Centre

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.

What Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mahomed Shafi spoke to-day at the Federal Structure Committee was the result of the conversations between them and other Muslim colleagues, who, as I wired two days ago, are anxious to recover their position before the Indian public after their return. Though they said openly that they will not rest content with provincial autonomy divorced from Central responsibility, it is understood on the best authority that they will accept provincial autonomy without responsibility at the Centre if the Government conceded to them their fourteen points.

It is understood that they told Sir Samuel Hoare in private conversations last night that they will have the last say on the whole issue when they know the Government decision on the commercial issue as well as the Congress attitude towards the Government award. To get the Government award—not the Premier's award—they will move heaven and earth playing the role of extreme Nationalists with equal possibility of passing off as "Saner opinion" of the Indian public by speaking in terms of moderation whenever necessary.

However as matters stand to-day's discussion in the Federal Structure Committee leave the last chance of hope for Government to expect any section of the Indian public barring the notable exceptions of Mr. Gavin Jones and Dr. Ambedkar to promise to work out their own proposal of provincial autonomy. Dr. Ambedkar's silence is very conspicuous during recent debates despite his enthusiasm to proclaim on every conceivable opportunity to say: "I shall not accept this, and I shall not accept that." His silence is attributed, not without reason, that he is not anxious to secure anything out of the Conference.

That the Government finds itself most uncomfortable was evidenced by the attitude taken up by the British Labour delegates. This irritation on the part of the Cabinet Ministers was demonstrated in the behaviour of Lord Sankey when this morning he was positively, though may be unconsciously offensive to Mr. Wedgwood Benn when Lord Sankey asked to shut up.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the Cabinet is meeting to-morrow to take almost an eleventh hour decision on the Indian issue, as a result of its hands being forced on all sides. The momentous decision will either have the result of saying "Good bye" to India for all time to come or to make friends with her on the lines suggested not by Dr. Sapru, Sir Mahomed Shafi or by Mr. Gavin Jones but by Mahatma Gandhi alone who has already informed the Premier and the British public that for Indians there is no fear of the rule of the mailed first which would only stir them on to seize power from unwilling hands. Whatever may be the Cabinet's decision none can refuse to predict that in the end it is the Congress and the Indian masses that would come out triumphant, for, even moderate Malaviyaji has remarked that "our children are thirsting for complete national freedom and will not rest content till Imperialism is compelled to go on its knees at the altar of Indian freedom."

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Moslem attitude was explained by Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mahomed Shafi at the resumed debate on Procedure in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee this morning.

Lord Sankey at the outset said that he gave the report last night to a number of members of the Cabinet of yesterday's proceedings on this subject. Lord Sankey said a special meeting of the Cabinet was being held to-morrow to consider the matter.

JINNAH SPEAKS FOR MUSLIMS

Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Mussalmans said that they had made it clear from the commencement of the Conference that they were not going to stand in the way of India's constitutional advance. He quoted in this connection the speech he made at the last session declaring that the Hindu-Moslem settlement was the *sine qua non* before any constitution could be completed and that unless the interests of the Moslems were safeguarded and their co-operation secured no constitution would work for 24 hours.

OUR SAFEGUARDS FIRST.

He said that was the position to-day, and added, "The Mussalmans have no wish to put any difficulty in the way of constitutional advance, the Mussalmans also feel that mere Provincial Autonomy will not command the support of the better minds in India but remember also that no constitution will be acceptable to the Mussalmans unless their demands are complied with".

Mr. Jinnah urged that speedier progress should be made by dealing with British India instead of "hugging and hanging on this illusion and the mirage of All-India Federation." He urged that it was the Government's duty to decide the future course not only with regard to the communal settlement but with reference to all vital questions on which an agreement was necessary.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MUST GIVE DECISION.

Sir M. Shafi also declared that the British Government would have to give decision. He said that assuming that the constitution to be framed included safeguards for the Moslems and other minorities he would advise the Government to go ahead not only with Provincial Autonomy but with Central Responsibility.

The Chairman thanked Sir M. Shafi for attending at the last moment, Sir M. Shafi and number of others are leaving for India to-day) and said his views would be conveyed to proper quarters.

Mr. Gavin-Jones on behalf of the Europeans said that they stood by the principles agreed at the last session. He did not think that a measure dealing with Provincial Autonomy would be adequate.

Sirdar Ujjal Singh also advocated simultaneous Provincial Autonomy and Central Responsibility. He agreed that it was Government's duty to decide the communal question.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Pandit Malaviya also spoke urging the necessity of proceeding with Central Responsibility.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn regretting that the Government had made no conclusive contribution to this debate commented on the unanimity of other speakers. He asked if the spirit of co-operation which the Round Table Conference represented was to be ended by a silent Government "which will note our remarks but not make a report on them and which will finally present a mere *ukase* giving decision which may directly conflict with the Committee's desires."

The Federal Structure Committee then heard a statement on Finance by Sir S. Hoare and adopted the Commercial Discrimination Report with a number of additions and amendments.—Reuter.

## MAHATMAJI GOES TO CHURCH.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.

Though he has not yet shaken off the cold he contracted few days ago Mahatma Gandhi is, however, much better to-day and therefore able to-night to fulfil a long-standing engagement to visit a local church. He went there accompanied by an English Quaker.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

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A R6294

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A

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, (Bombay Branch). Only graduates, knowing Urdu or Gujarati need apply to SECRETARIES of the Party, Hoosain Mansion, 11, Motlibai Street, Byculla, good salary.
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4

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CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHMOUD BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases. For Rs. 5 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while retaining in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.
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WANTED—A FINANCIER to Invest Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 in a most profitable scheme yielding a guaranteed profit of 80 p.c. For particulars apply Box No. 1272 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R6287

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GARAGES available in Hashmat Mehel, Chawpatty, near Sandhurst Bridge, rent 16. Also ROOMS in Mahendra Mansions, Fort (near University). Phone 22166.
C R6293

### RACE TIPS.

WINNING CHANCE—RACE TIPS —Last week's results:—Regard, Blotting Kagaz, Happy Warden Win and Place Treble. ONE HORSE SPECIAL. Happy Warden. This week a good card for Rs. 5/-. Win and Place Treble Rs. 10; One Horse Special Rs. 10; Money refunded if Treble and One Horse Special are unplaced. Call at MASTER & CO., Tailors, Balaram Sts Grant Road, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Race days only.
R R6291

### Educational

SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess, Street.
E R6184

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THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

DOMINION SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Directors propose to recommend at the 21ST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to be held on the 8th December, 1931, in London, payment of a Balance Dividend at the rate of 3½d. per share free of income tax and have fixed the rate of Exchange for payment of this Dividend in India at 1s. 6d. which will give annas 3 and pies 1 1/3 per Share. The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable on the 29th January, 1932, to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 17th December, 1931.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st December, 1931, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 25th November, 1931.
By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
3966

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1931, to 9th January, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
3968

### Public Notices.

**NOTICE.**

Re: ESTATE OF BURZOR RATANJI BOMANJI . Deceased.

The undersigned has obtained Probate from the Bombay High Court of the Will of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay on 6th September, 1931. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are hereby required to send them to the undersigned within one calendar month from the date hereof, after which the undersigned will hand over the assets to the persons entitled to them having regard only to the claims of which he has notice.

Dated this 27th day of Nov. 1931.
F.R. BOMANJI.
Barrister-at-Law,
High Court, Rangoon.
3969.

THE UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED.

**NOTICE.**

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on MONDAY, 14th December, 1931 to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of accounts made upto 30th September, 1931.

(2) To sanction a dividend.

(3) To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who retire under Articles 96 and 97, but are eligible for re-election.

(4) To elect a Director in place of Mr. H. S. Captain who retires under Article 88 but is eligible for re-election.

(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 30th November, 1931 to 14th December 1931 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
The United Cement Company of India, Limited.
H. S. CAPTAIN.
Bombay, 19th Nov. 1931.

N.B.—The dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the National Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after 30th December, 1931, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 30th November, 1931, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
3971

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO, LTD.

EXPOSITION AT GOA.

When visiting the "Shrine" at Goa take 20 hours' blow on the Briny by the comfortable oilburning steamers of this Company and enjoy the cool and invigorating seaair.

Upper and Lower Class Return Tickets available for a period of 7 days issued at special reduced rates of Rs. 9|2|- and Rs. 7|8|- respectively for the return voyage. Cabin fare Rs. 15 per berth each way.

A Week-End Special Steamer will leave Bombay on Saturday 12th December 3 p.m. and return Bombay Monday, the 14th at 10 a.m. Book early at Alexandra Docks to avoid disappointment.

Special catering arrangements on board to suit all passengers at moderate charges.

For further particulars apply personally at 120, Frere Road, Bombay, 26th November 1931.
3974.

### Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 823 of 1931.

Re: The firm of DIWANCHAND GOVINDRAM, carrying on business at Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) at Thatta in the name of Mangalram Diwanchand, (3) at Hathiam in the name of Atmaram Asansud, (4) at Haripur in the name of Diwanchand Bholaram, (5) at Mardan in the name of Diwanchand Santram, (6) at Peshawar in the name of Diwanchand Govindram and (7) at Amritsar also in the name of Diwanchand Govindram Debtors. Ex parte: DOWLATRAM MOHANDAS, a firm: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 25th day of November, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1931.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3972

### Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 26th November, 1931.
3973

### Legal Notices.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ABOO BAKER ABDUL REHMAN has agreed to purchase a moiety of the land and premises known as "Agers" or "Salt pans" named "Hanmantprasad" situate at Juchandra in Teluka Bassein in the Registration Sub-District of Bassein, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Ismail Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 24th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed & others representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman pursuant to the directions, contained in the orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with 658 salt pans known as "Hanmant Prasad" situate at Joochander Gaum Taluka Bassein Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bassein, containing by admeasurement 54 acres and 3-1|4 guntlas bearing Survey No. 346 and bounded on the East by salt pans belonging to Keshav Moreshwar and Nanubai widow of Rambhau Mukund Patil, or towards the West by the salt pans now or late belonging to Government and known as Watchack on or towards the South by creek of Joochander and on or towards the North by salt batty ground belonging to Keshav Moreshwar and old Watachak. The said land includes water holes, reservoirs and other conveniences appertaining thereto.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3951

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of LILADHAR JETHA VAIDA, also known as Lladhar Jetha, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, formerly a clerk and unemployed at the time of his death, residing at 173 Dadyseth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai GULABBAI, widow of Lladhar Jetha, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at C 404, Mavji Premji Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty One and in the Twenty Second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorney.
The 19th day of November, 1931.
3970


**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THRILLING! BEAUTIFUL
MARLENE DIETRICH
IN
**"DISHONOURED"**
The Story of a woman who sacrifices everything for the only man she loves.

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**NYAYA**
BY
SJT. PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
ON
FRIDAY, 27th November, 1931 and SATURDAY, 28th November, 1931.
AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)
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NALINI: Shrimati TARA KARA
FRENI: Shrimati MEHRA MASANI.
And SEVERAL MEMBERS of the LEGAL PROFESSION.
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| x Iyo ,, | 5962 | 1 Dec. | 4 Dec. |
| *Shanghai Maru | 4104 | 17 Dec. | 24 Dec. |
| Hakusan Maru | 10500 | ..... | @28 Dec. |
| *Tottori ,, | 5973 | 16 Dec. | 30 Dec. |
| *Nagato Maru | 5901 | 19 Dec. | 3 Jan. |
| *Harkow Maru | 4104 | 3 Jan. | 15 Jan. |

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— (B. C.) Dacca (B[illegible]


### AUCTION SALES.

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AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES SINDHI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1931, at 1-45 P.M. (S.T.), at Cotton Depot Sewree on Jetha No. 165 K. near Volkart Brothers Cotton Depot Office, by order of The Insurance Office concerned the following damaged Cotton.

87 Bales: Sindhi Cotton.

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned:—

1 "Packard" open touring motor car, 7-seater with 6 plated disk wheels late 1930 model, almost new.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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## SIMULTANEOUS SEARCHES

### Arrests At Chittagong And Barisal.

(From Our Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Special branch Calcutta police carried simultaneous raids all over city early yesterday morning. Eight youngmen mostly students were arrested following searches at fourteen places, including four boarding houses. Six more taken to special branch headquarters for examination.

Among houses raided were "liberty" house, where nothing was seized and nobody arrested, and Mr. J. M. Dasgupta's residence. His cousin was arrested on Monday four young men were arrested at Chittagong under Bengal ordinance and one schoolboy was arrested at Barisal.

Eleven houses including those of two local Congress workers were searched at Madaripur under warrant issued under arms act but nothing incriminating was found anywhere. There was one arrest at Kishoreganj in connexion with dacoity case on Sunday.

## BALASINOR NOTES.

### Patidars' Exodus.

(From A Correspondent.)

KAILASPUR, Nov. 21.

Mr. Kaderlal Patil, a social worker, who is working for social reforms in the patidar community since last twelve months had been arrested on the alleged offence of disobeying the order of the State issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting any samiti people from entering the state premises but was released on bail. He has now cancelled his bail and so he is sent to lock up.

The State Police are keeping a strict watch on the movements and whereabouts of Patidar agriculturists.

75 of the Patidar farmers have migrated from Balasinor and have settled at Kailaspur, a neighbouring village in Thasra Taluka. It is reported that in an urgent call from the Political Agent the Nawab Saheb has gone to Godhra.

## SEARCH FOR HIDDEN TREASURE.

### Sangli Excavation.

BELGAUM, Nov. 24.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 20.

In connection with the search for hidden treasure said to be worth thirtythree crores of rupees which is now vigorously going on at a lonely place in the Sangli State and about 12 miles from Belgaum further inquiries show that the pit which is ten feet square has so far been dug to a depth of about 30 feet.

The spot where these digging operations are going on contains nothing but solid rock which is daily being removed by resort to blasting-powder.

According to the predictions of the hermit (at whose instance Mr. Shivlingaya started this venture) the pit has to be sunk to a depth of 45 feet before the said treasure can be found.


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YOUR PAPER

## "DELHI'S PRACTICAL EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY TO BRITAIN"

### Viceroy's Reply To Muslim Association's Address

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

Following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address presented by the Muslim Association of Delhi to-day:—

Gentlemen,—It has given me very great pleasure to receive you here to-day and to listen to the cordial address which you have presented to me. Your kindly remarks upon my past career are altogether too flattering, but it is true enough that in its course I have become acquainted with many countries and different nationalities and though my Home is in the West I can with all sincerity say that I am no stranger to the East. There is no place in India where an addres from Muhammadans to the King Emperor's representatives come more fittingly than in Delhi which for so many centuries was capital of Muhammadan Emperors and which retains so many glorious reminders of their rule. I am not unfamiliar with what is left of monuments of outlving Muhammadan kingdoms of Deccan which were absorbed at time by the Moghul Emperors but it is in Delhi itself that I find myself in the heart and centre of traditions and memories of Muslim supremacy. It is this fact which reveals to me the inner significance of an address from the Muslim of Delhi that repeats the fervent and practical expressions of loyalty to the British throne which have been uttered here before.

SAFEGUARDS.

I note with great pleasure the expression which you, Sir, have chosen in your address, "Fervent and practical expressions of loyalty." Such words are descriptive of great civic qualities, fervour limited by a sense of the practical and the sense of the practical inspired by fervour. You have referred in your address to the safeguarding of Muhammadan interests. But may I remind you that the practical claims of all communities have been carefully explored in many directions at the Round Table Conference which is now sitting in London. The Prime Minister at the approaching conclusion of the Round Table Conference will make an announcement of the policy of His Majesty's Government. I am of course unable to anticipate that announcement or to indicate what action will be taken if communal settlement is not reached. But I am confident that no decision will be reached on the communal issue or on the general constitutional question.

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

I regard as entirely natural the desire of the Muslim community of Delhi that it should be adequately represented on the Governing bodies of the educational institutions in the province more especially on that of the most important of them all, the University of Delhi. As Chancellor of the University in the affairs of which, I hope, while I am here, to take a deep interest and which, I need hardly remind you, has now an able and zealous Vice-Chancellor who is a member of your community, I consider it my duty to see that all interests which can legitimately claim representation are properly represented on the Court and on the Executive and Academic Councils. I am, however, inclined to doubt whether the amendment of the University Act would provide the best method of achieving the object at which you aim and think that the possibility of obtaining it by other ways should first be explored.

ANGLO-ARABIC COLLEGE.

As far as the Anglo-Arabic College is concerned I feel sure that the requests which you have made will be carefully considered by the Chief Commissioner and I can further assure you that sympathetic consideration will be given to any proposals which require the sanction of the Government of India when the financial situation is such as to allow them to give an increased grant.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

I appreciate the feelings with which you regard the adequate representation of your community in the public services. I would assure you that we, on our part are no less alive to its importance May I remind you that substantial progress has been achieved with a few exceptions in regard to posts of a technical nature. Provision has been made for the reservation of one-third of the vacancies from open competition in all services.

RETRENCHMENT.

You refer to the reduction of staff which has been forced upon us by the present financial situation. The principle we have adopted in making retrenchments of permanent and temporary personnel in Government services is that the ratio between the various communities in each category should be maintained to the nearest practicable figure. You will recognise. I am sure, that this is the only way in which Government can fulfil their obligations to their servants as a whole. But I am glad to assure you that the operation of this principle is not likely to affect the progressive increase in the proportion of Muslims in Government Services since new recruitment will be made on the formula to which you refer.

As regards your request for facilities for worship in the mosques under the archaeological department you are no doubt aware that some of these mosques are open to congregational worship, if there are any disabilities which you feel should be removed in respect of any particular mosque I can assure you that if you made a definite request it would receive due consideration.

ADMINISTRATTION OF WAKFS

As regards the feeling entertained by many Muslims in favour of reform in the administration of their Wakfs I assure you that I and my Government recognise and appreciate the anxiety of your community on this subject. As you are aware it forms part of the provincial transferred subject of religious and charitable endowments and for obvious reasons at this period of transition, we do not contemplate any change in its classification. But neither local Governments who are directly concerned nor we ourselves have been idle. In several provinces committees have examined the whole question and made recommendations and while direct intervention on our part is constitutionally inappropriate we asked local Governments last year to consider the desirability of ascertaining Muslim opinion and of instituting further enquiries into the problem if this was found to be advisable.—A.P.

## Bombay Citizens Condemn Savage Sentence On Bapat

### NEVER KNEW REST OUTSIDE JAIL

The savage sentence given to "Senapati P. M. Bapat, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, by the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri came in for a severe condemnation at the hands of the citizens of Bombay assembled at a public meeting at the Congress House on Wednesday evening held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., presided and Sjts. S. K. Patil, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and R. S. Pudbidri and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi addressed the gathering. Great resentment was felt at the length of the sentence, especially because Senapati Bapat is now over 40 and has already passed more than 15 years in jail.

NEVER KNEW REST.

Sjt. Nariman warmly congratulated Senapati Bapat upon the unique courage he had shown from time to time. He reminded the audience of the occasion when they welcomed Senapati Bapat back amongst them only a few months back. Then he had come out of jail after undergoing rigorous imprisonment for seven and half years. He (speaker) had advised Senapati Bapat to take rest for some time and recoup his health before undertaking arduous duties of the Congress. Senapati was a real Senapati, indeed. He did not take rest for a day. Ever since he came he has been vigorously working. He moved from village to village in Maharashtra and galvanised that province into action. It was in their hands to bring him back much sooner than the expiry of his sentence. That way would soon be opened. They must follow it and that was the only way to honour Senapati Bapat.

Sjt. S. K. Patil observed that ordinarily as a Congress-man he would have refused to condemn Government for imprisoning the Senapati because they were all out for the rigours of jail and even worse things than that. These sacrifices were of their own seeking. But in this particular case they could not help feeling, and acutely too, the savageness of the sentence inflicted on Senapati Bapat. They must be knowing that the Senapati had gone to jail several times before this. In fact, he had scarcely any life outside the jail. Although he was hardly 45 he looked like an old man of seventy owing to the hardships he had gone. This was the longest and the hardest sentence given to any man under section 124 A. Even Lokmanya Tilak who was rightly described "The father of Indian unrest" did not get more than six years at a time.

SENAPATI'S SCHEME OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi referred to the new scheme of Senapati Bapat of preparing one lakh volunteers in India who were ready to give their lives for the country. He used to call it 'Pran-yajnya". He was very keen on that scheme and he was touring all over Maharashtra to popularise that scheme. When he was out they did not properly respond to his appeal. Now it was their duty to join his army and give a practical shape to his scheme.

BRAVEST SOLDIER.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who followed said that the Senapati was the bravest soldier they had seen. Government who were the loudest in their talks about the truce were working against it at every step. The Conservatives in England were howling against the national movement in India.

Sjt. R. S. Padbidri who concluded the proceedings remarked that it was often said that the time for speeches had gone and the hour of action had come. It was never more true than it was at this juncture. Government had already started action and they on their part did not seem to take things so very seriously. Continuing, he laid great emphasis on boycott of foreign cloth and the necessity of effective picketing. That was the greatest weapon in their hands and they must use it with all the vigour and determination.

Amidst shouts of "Senapati Bapat ki jai" the meeting terminated.

## STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER BILL.

### 3rd Reading Passed

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Four hours in Committee stage of the Statute of Westminster Bill were devoted to a series of backbench Conservative restrictive amendments all of which were negatived without division after the Government had announced its resistance to them on general grounds that the Bill was Dominions' Bill, that all material points were safeguarded, and measure should be left as it was.

Mr. Thomas particularly resisted the proposed new clause preventing the Irish Free State from amending or repealing a number of recent acts. He said, "this will be tantamount to proclaiming to the world that you cannot trust Ireland." Mr. Baldwin and Sir Austen, Chamberlain argued against the clause which Mr Joe Devlin described as a piece of insolence and hypocrisy. The new clause was rejected by 350 votes to 50.

LATTER).

The Commons has passed the third reading of the Statute of Westminster.—Reuter.

## SINGHBUM'S DEMAND

### Unification With Orissa In Separate Province.

(From A Correspondent,)

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 24.

Messrs. T. Paukan, member and Narasingraju and the Raja of Parlakimedi, associate members of the Orissa boundary committee, arrived Tatanagar on 22nd by the afternoon passenger. There were over one thousand people of all classes of Singbhum district with posters and placards gathered at station long before schedule time of trains arrival. When train rached platform there were cries "Singhbhum wants amalgamation with Orissa" "Singhbhum demands amalgamation of all Orissa tracts and formation of same into a separate province" the members were garlanded.

PUBLIC MEETING'S DEMAND.

The same evening there was a public meeting under the auspices of Utkal Swatantrikaran Sabha, Singbhum. About three thousand people attended. Mr. Jadumani Mangaraj was the principal speaker. He delivered a lengthy speech on the demand of Orlyas for the amalgamation of Oriya tracts and a separate province for Orissa.

A resolution was unanimously passed demanding amalgamation of Singbhum and other Oriya tracts with Orissa and that separate Orissa province be formed.

The boundary committee commenced taking evidence from today.

## "A NOTEWORTHY MARRIAGE CEREMONY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue under the heading "A Noteworthy Marriage Ceremony" is printed that "the ceremony was performed according to the rites of Arya Samaj" This is a mistake. The marriage ceremony was performed according to the Vaidic Ritual of the Hindu Missionary Society. The priests were: Messrs. Laxman Balkrishna Raje and Sunderrao Bhaskar Vaidya.—Yours etc.,

S. B. VAIDYA.

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

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THROUGHOUT THE BODY fine nerve-fibres connect the main nerve-cells (brain and spinal cord) with the various organs. On this intricate "telephone system" our health depends. Weakness of the nerve-cells means bad transmission of nerve impulses and may become apparent in a number of complaints; nervousness, bad digestion, fatigue and sleeplessness.

Give your nerves new strength and vitality. You can—with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the nerves the exact proportion of those elements—glycero-phosphate and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived. Sanatogen will quickly conquer nerve-weakness and all its consequences. It will insure perfect health, sound sleep and good digestion. Sanatogen is a food and not a drug, it must do you good because, as a famous physician states: "Sanatogen goes to the very core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a lasting fabric of health."

Sanatogen strengthens these nerves whilst repairing the digestion.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and observe the remarkable effect it will have on your health.

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# "Deport Gandhiji And His Fellow Conspirators."

## RAVINGS OF BRITISH DIEHARDS

## "Don't Hand Over Scales Of Justice To Heterogeneous Collection Of Races"

## LOTHIAN'S PLEA FOR DRASTIC ACTION"

LONDON, Nov. 24.

"It is the view of the Provincial Government concerned, the Government of India and the Secretary of State that drastic action must be taken to end this menace to individual liberty and social place," declared the Marquis of Lothian in the House of Lords in reply to a question by Lord Brentford with regard to terrorism in India. He said the list of outrages given by Lord Brentford was deplorably heavy. He fully endorsed Lord Brentford's description of gravity of the situation that had arisen as a result of the terrorist menace and gave assurance that the Government of India were giving their most earnest attention to the matter.

The Marquis of Lothian cited statistics of terrorist offences including murders, attempted murders and similar offences including illegal possession af arms and ammunitions of which figures for 1931 up to the end of August were:—Bengal 51; Punjab 9 and United Provinces 25. He pointed out that in Bengal alone since last December 3 British officers and 3 Indian polise inspectors had been murdered and the lives of 5 other Europeans including Messrs. Villiers and Durno had been attempted. He also referred to the attempts on Sir Geoffrey De-Montmorency and Sir Ernest Hotson and paid warm tribute to the "very fine services" of police in carrying out their difficult, arduous and dangerous work of dealing with terrorists and unearthing and preventing terrorist plots. He remarked that the task of prevention was becoming extremely difficult owing to crimes, as had latterly happened, being committed by young students stimulated to murder by older revolutionaries in the background or by incessant incitements in the Press.

PLEA FOR DRASTIC ACTION.

No amount of vigilance on the part of police could forestall the sudden action of obscure students. It was the primary duty of any civilised Government to take most resolute action against such terrorism, protect lives of its own servants and general public and make it possible for any group of men to deflect the course of orderly Government or political progress by bringing not reason, agreement and constitutional methods for which very ample opportunities now existed in India, but terrorism and assassination to bear. Another reason why drastic action was necessary to-day was the Round Table Conference discussions. "Tolerance of terrorism is the negation not only of individual liberty but of constitutional Government itself. Self-Government in constitutional sense can only develop where there is Government. Experience in many countries in rcent years has shown that it is impossible where anarchy or terrorism is allowed to thrust constitutional government aside." It was precisely because he wanted to see responsible self-government extended in India and because they were actively engaged in considering with their Indian colleagues how that could best be done, that he was convinced, that in the highest interest of Indian freedom and advance, resolute suppression of terrorism was imperatively necessary to-day.

Referring to Sir John Anderson's appointment as Governor of Bengal, the Marquis of Lothian said, "We must congratulate ourselves that we have secured the services of an officer whose wide experience and very great qualities fit him so admirably for the most difficult task." The situation in Bengal at present was very grave and it was no exaggeration to say that in some districts every Government officer was in daily peril of his life. He gave the assurance of the Government of India acting in full accord with the local Government, determined to take all necessary measures to deal with the terrorist movement, secure the lives of officers and restore respect for law and order, which organised terrorism had recently so deplorably impaired. In these measures the authorities in India would have the complete support of his Majesty's Government.

GRIP ON ARMY CONTROL.

Lord Brentford drawing attention to the murders and outrages on British citizens in India congratulated Sir S. Hoare on the appointment of Sir John Anderson as Governor of Bengal. He criticised the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi in England, especially the one dealing with the British Army in India and suggested a Government statement that under no circumstances would British Army in India be handed over to Indian control.

FLOGGING UP SIMON REPORT.

Lord Burnham suggested that after the failure of the Round Table Conference, the Report of the Simon Commission should be seriously considered for the purpose of being embodied in the next Government of India Bill. He begged the Government not to make a great surrender and hand over the scales of justice to a heterogenous collection of races and religions which divided India between them.

Lord Snell admitted the seriousness of the situation but said that they could not settle the problems of India by policy of raid, seizure and punishment. He hoped that the sense of responsibility in India would grow and Indians would cooperate in removing this reproach on their name.

"DEPORT GANDHI."

Lord Elibank accused Mahatma Gandhi of trying to break up the Round Table Conference and suggested his deportation along with his fellow-conspirators to some island in the Indian Archipelago. —Reuter.

# R. T. C. RIDDLE—ITS RAPID CHANGES AND ITS COMMUNAL FEUDS

## Why Maharaja Of Alwar Cancelled His Voyage To London. —

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

At a Darbar held on the 22nd instant in the Diwan-i-Khas in Raj Bhawan, Alwar His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar made an important statement on the Round Table Conference. He said:—

"I feel that I owe to the British Government on whose behalf the Viceroy was good enough to invite me, to my colleagues at the Round Table Conference and, finally, to my Order to expound the reasons why, after gratefully accepting His Excellency's invitation, I have not proceeded to Europe for the second session of the Round Table Conference. I had taken passages on three boats, one before the members of the Plenary Session were due to sail, one on which I could go with them together and the third a week after; and during the interregnum I watched the progress of events, such as I could judge from the newspapers—my only source of information. The march of events was so rapid, and such kaleidoscopic changes were taking place in the atmosphere from day to day that I doubt if anybody could have prophesied what would exactly happen in the end, when the time came for the plenary session, or how long it was likely to last.

"GUIDED BY MY ASSEMBLY".

In this state of mind I convened a meeting of my people who I thought specially took any special interest in the work of the Conference and understood its import; and at this meeting, without expressing my personal opinions or inclinations, I put the arguments both for and against my mission. I invited the opinion of the Assembly who overwhelmingly advised me not to go; and although I was registering the opinion of my people and although it was possible my people out of sentiment may not wish me to go away, I decided there and then to conform to the view expressed solidly by them. Then only the next day after the meeting it was announced that the Conference would end on the 10th November. This was eventually divulged as a Press canard, and yet from all the information I received—while there were prospects of the Federal Committee and the Minorities Committee proceeding with their work, to neither of which I belonged,—the simple question remained: what would be left for discussion in the Plenary Session of the Coference?

R. T. C. CHANGES.

I will now come down to the present state of affairs. The Conference has been proceeding at a rate where it has produced such kaleidoscopic changes from day to day that before one is almost prepared to express one's opinion it is out of date the next day. There are various factions involved, and India is a country that has known Religion but not 'politics', and now this new introduction has come face to face with politics (included in materialism) on one side and spirituality and Religion on the other.

COMMUNAL TANGLE.

There are many questions on the anvil, but there is a tug-of-war between the communities to pick up the crumbs scattered by that blessed word 'franchise'. Thus arise the propositions necessitating the safeguarding of interests of different communities, small or large. But if India is ever going to attain her position under present circumstances of a self-governing dominion there is no doubt that this somewhat egotistical and subterranean principle will have to give way eventually to the mundane goal of nationality. The whole situation seems to me to breathe of non-confidence in one another.

CASE FOR DOMINION STATUS.

Is not India the land of philosophy and Religions? If that were not her tradition, why have her sister Empires of ancient times dwindled into decay? And if that is her tradition, is she now going to lose that which she has cherished for so many thousand centuries which she has survived, for the sake of politics? Surely we Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs, Buddhists, high or low, class or no class, can live together and work out the salvation of the country, which should be beyond our personal and immediate considerations, in order that the India which is an empire may be able to count itself as, if nothing more at least nothing less, than a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire."—A. P.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATION.

London, Nov. 23.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

| Names. | Latest prices. £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ltd Ord | 0 5 6 |
| London Tin Corporation, Ltd Ord. | 0 10 6 |
| Turner & Newall | 1 9 6 |
| Association Electric Industries | 1 3 6 |
| Attock Oil | 0 17 9 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 1 6 0 |
| Underground Electric Railways | 1 0 0 |
| Electric Supply Corporation | 2 2 6 |
| Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. | 0 17 3 |
| Beira Railways | 0 7 6 |
| County of London Elec. Supply Ord. | 2 5 3 |
| Marconi International Marine | 1 16 3 |
| Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. | 2 18 6 |
| General Elec. Ord. | 2 5 0 |
| London & Themes Haven Oil Wharves | 3 8 1½ |
| L. & N. E. Ry. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. | 29 0 0 |
| International Railways of C. America | Dol. 5.50 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 0 9 6 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0 3 6 |
| Soudan Plantations | 1 3 9 |
| British S. African (Chartered) | 0 17 3 |
| Pahang Consolidated Ord | 0 5 3 |
| Wm. Cory & Son | 2 19 0 |

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| | Duofold | DeLuxe |
|---|---|---|
| Senior | Rs. 25/- | Rs. 36/- |
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**YOUR FORTUNE**

Simply send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I shall send you by V.P. for Re. 1 only your one year's life reading complete with forecasts of every sort. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the Stars.
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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY:
Medical Council Bill protest meeting, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 7 p.m. Dr. Deshmukh presiding.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Gramophone Records; 7 p.m.: Instrumental Music by Narayan Iyer (violin solo) and Mahomed Khan (surbahar solo).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SOCIAL GATHERING:—Under the auspices of the Imperial High School Ex-Students' Association, a Social Gathering will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. in the School premises.

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND:—A meeting of the Central Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at Topiwalla Mansion.

DISPLAY OF PHYSICAL FEATS: On 22nd inst. a fine display of physical feats was given by Prof. Kalyanpurker of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute and his amateur troupe at the Royal Opera House.

TATA CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION:—The Tata Challenge Shield Competition will be held at the Cooperage Football Ground to-day (Friday), at 3 a.m. Rev. F. Mackenzie, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed mails for Singapore and China per S.S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 30th inst.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA:—Those members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Desh Sevika Sangh who have not received a copy of the report should kindly drop a post card to the office of the Desh Sevika Sangh, Arab House, 13th Khetwari Lane.

PROTEST AGAINST BAPAT'S CONVICTION:—Under the auspices of the "F" Ward Distt. Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting at Hindmata Maidan, Parel, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) today (Friday) to protest against the sentence passed on Senapati Bapat, Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, L.B. Niphadkar, S.B. Mahadeshwar and Jhinabhai P. Joshi will address.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.
TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.
A meeting of the members of the Medical Profession of Bombay will be held at the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to consider some of the objectionable features of the proposed Bill to establish a Medical Council in India and to provide for the maintenance of a British Indian Medical Register. Dr. G.V. Deshmukh will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The O.S.K. Steamer "Madras Maru," left Colombo for Bombay on November 25 and is due to arrive on November 29.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from London of the 19th inst. arrived at Port-Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 25th inst. and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st inst. arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 25th inst. and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

## "MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS & CONGRESS"

### Campaign To Start To-morrow

The Congress Municipal electioneering campaign will be inaugurated at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be held tomorrow (Saturday), at 6 P.M. (S.T.) on Chowpatty Sands under the auspices of the Municipal Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. Sjt K. F. Nariman will preside and prominent Congressmen will address.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CANDIDATURE FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.
The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—
Sjt. S. N. Mhadeshwar who was selected as an official Congress candidate for the ensuing Municipal election from the (F) Parel Ward having withdrawn his candidature the Council of the B.P.C.C. has selected Mr. Cooverjee Jethabhai Shah as a Congress candidate from the (F) Parel Ward. The other three Congress candidates from the same ward are: Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, Mr. J. C. Mitra and Dr. N. B. Udgaokar.

## LATEST TRACK NOTES

### Horses To Follow On Saturday

The following gallops were noted during the week:

AMOSTOOK (Davison) was accompanied by NIGGER MINSTREL (Reymond) in a half pace gallop over a mile. Both are fit and looking well.

ROSNAREE (Hill) negotiated seven furlongs on the grass track in free style.

MULLIGATAWNY (Fletcher) and PANDORA'S BOX (Marrable) were sent a mile together at half speed. Not quite wound up.

EASTERN ESSEX (R. Boy) was restricted to cantering exercise. In forward condition.

MAYBAR (Brace) and SOME BRIDGE (McQuade) went a striding mile and gave all round satisfaction.

GOLDEN TRAIL (B. Rosen) galloped six furlongs at an easy pace. Looking fit and well.

COSTAKI PASHA (Walker) with EL DRAQUE (Stokes) covered six furlongs at a nice pace. The former held a slight advantage at the end and has made considerable improvement.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT (Riley) showed to advantages in the course of a mile gallop with BRAY BEAU (Black) at three quarter pace. A forward pair.

EPOS (Davison) had SCULPTOR (R. Boy) on the stretch in a strong run over a mile.

NIJINSKI (Walker) got the better of AVELINE (Stokes) in a mile gallop at top speech on the race track. The grey is in fine fettle at the moment.

RED ASTRACHAN (R. Roy) and FISHPOOL (Whiteside) pleased when sent a mile. They finished well together.

ROMANESCO (Brace) proved superior to EAGLE'S PREY (McQuade) in a mile spin on the grass track.

FINANCIER (Burn) and GAMVROS (R. Boy) traversed seven furlongs together at a good pace. The former is very well just now.

PHARE (Harding) spurted three furlongs with ARTHUR (Bullock). Fair.

ASTERISK (Rosen) moved better than a stable mate in an easy run over six furlongs.

POOR SCATS (Brace) and LOW LAND RAIDER (McQuade) went a nine furlongs gallop together on the grass track. POOR SCATS was better.

HARUM SCARUM (McQuade) galloped a mile at half speed. Not quite ready yet.

ROMAN ROUE (Brace) shaped pleasingly when sent to cover an easy mile in the company of HOPPY (R. Boy). The former looks fit and well.

SANS AVIS (Howell) got the better of a stable companion in a dash over five furlongs. Not impressive.

Jennings subjected BASUTO (Brace) and ROYAL ROUE (McQuade) to an easy mile run on the grass track. A fit pair.

HOLESTONE (R. Boy) gave satisfaction when galloped a mile at a nice pace.

ROSE OF SPAIN (Burn) covered six furlongs smartly. Greatly improved.

D'ARTAGNAN (Simpson), LASS O'GOWAN (Kirby) and ISMET (Bullock) were sent six furlongs at a fast pace. ISMET held the advantage at the finish.

COMTE DE GRASSE (R. Boy) was much too speedy for ELIZA'S STAR (Howell) in a burst over six furlongs. One to follow.

ALUMNUS (A. Sibbritt) and TANGIERS (Townsend) galloped five furluongs together at three quarter speed on the grass. The former finished strong.

ICE MARK (Selby) was impressive in a sharp run over six furlongs. Looking fit.

Both CHORISTER (Townsend) and CHIANTI (Cibbritt) finished well together when sharpened over three furlongs.

DILSHER (Rosen) moved very freely when sent nine furlongs at half speed.

HUMSIYAH (Burn) showed up well when galloped nine furlongs with a stable mate.

BAGHDAD (Howell) covered three furlongs sharply. Looking very well.

KHUMAYSSA (Stokes) was extended over ten furlongs. Room for improvement.

INJEMAN II. (Harding) disposed of WARWICK (R. Boy) in a mile gallop.

JASSIR (Black) cantered a mile and a qquarter. Looking fit.

STAR OF IRAQ (Malone) galloped six furlongs at an easy pace. Coming on nicely.

MUNSOOR (Bowley) gave satisfaction in a 6 furlongs gallop. Much improved.

KUMMER (B. Rosen) was subjected to an easy 6 furlongs' gallop. Moved well.

KHAIRI (Burn) was exercised for 6 furlongs. Fair.

BADRANI (Davison) shaped well in a brisk gallop over 6 furlongs with a stable companion.

FAMOUS (Burn) outpaced a stable mate in a trial over 6 furlongs on the grass track. Should run well on Saturday.

HATTAM TAI (Howell) and BAJI (Riding Boy) impressed when sent 6 furlongs. Ready for the fray.

LIGHT SPARK (Stokes) was superior to YOUNG SADIAN (Riding Boy) in a fast 6 furlongs' gallop. Watch the former.

## Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

*(Special Service For The "Chronicle")*

**T. T. ON LONDON.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Close | 3.63 |

New York Market was closed to-day.

**T. T. ON NEW YORK**

LONDON, Nov. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Close | 3.65 |
| To-day's Opening | 3.59 |
| To-day's Close | 3.58¼ |
| Difference | —6¾ |

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Jutes opened steady and a moderate amount of business passed through at better prices than last closing. Towards the close, however, somewhat better feeling prevailed. In coals beyond some enquiry for Raneegunges there were nothing of any special importance to report and prices are at lower levels. In the miscellaneous section there were enquiries for sugar and electrical shares while others showed very limited turnover. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.—4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 62-12; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 93-14; 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1931/41 100-8.

RAILWAYS.—Baraset Basirhat Dalhousie 372; Howrah ordy. 42; Burnakur 11-15; Equitable 20-4; Ghusick and Muslia 3-2; Gopalichuck 3; New Kendah 2-10; Panch Valley 25-10; Raneegunge 40; Samla Collieries 2-13; Standard 32-8.

JUTES.—Anglo-India ordy. 323; Auckland 212; Bally ordy. 145; Dalhousie372; Howrah ordy. 42; Barnagore 142; Clive ordy. 27-14; India 130; Kamarhatty 439-8; Kinnison pref. 105 ex div.; Lansdowne ordy. 133; Northbrook pref. 104; Presidency 6-8; Standard pref. 92 ex div.

TEAS.—Hathikhira 7-12; Loobah 2-14; Rhuema 5; Tengpani 12-12;

MISCELLANEOUS. — Benares Electric 7-4; United Provinces Electric 100; Upper Ganges Valley Electric 5-9; Bengal Iron 3-2; Indian Iron and Steel 5; Indian Wood Products 19; Titaghur Paper ordy. 9-12; ditto defd. 3; Midnapore Zemindary 69; Bengal Timber Trading ordy. 114; Cawnpore Sugar 18-4; New Savan Sugar 10-4; Samastipore Sugar 9-8.—A. P.

## "CASE FOR BARDOLI 1931"

The verbatim report of the recent Bardoli Inquiry proceedings together with Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's statement and correspondence with the Inquiry Officer upto the stage of Congress withdrawal from the Inquiry together with the reasons stated by the oCngress counsel, Sjt. Bhulabhai, is now published in book form by the All-India Congress Committee. Copies can be had from the Bombay Branch of the "Young India" Office at Princess Street for annas 10 each.

## REPUGNANT TO SPIRIT OF ISLAM

### ATTITUDE OF MUSLIM R. T. C. DELEGATES

### Mr Chagla On Irresistible Tide Of Nationalism

"If we were to turn over the pages of the history of any country, I am sure that we will not come accross any incident so grotesque and so humiliating as the attitude taken up by the Mussalmans at the Round Table Conference," declared Mr. M. C. Chagla in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative. He added "their rerusal to participate in the discussions regarding responsibility at the Centre in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee indicate notning less than a definite decision on their part to let India continue in bondage and remain not only an integral but a sub-servient part of the British Empire."

NO JUSTIFICATION OF THEIR CONDUCT.

Mr. Chagla further said, "Their only answer and their only excuse is that their demands, safeguarding the rights and interests of Mussalmans in the future constitution have not been conceded. Assuming that their demans were legitimate and that they were wrongly and perversely withheld does that jusuify their conduct.

"The question of India's freedom is quite distinct and apart from the much harrow issue regarding the communal problem. The desire to be free is the most primordial instinct of man and the desire to see one's country free and to live and breathe in a free atmosphere is no less fundamental. The question of communal settlement is a matter of adjustment to be settled by the different communities inhabiting our country as to how their cultural autonomy should be maintained in a self-governing India.

REPUGNANT TO ISLAM.

"It is repugnant to the most elementary principles of Islam for any man or any country to be in bondage, and yet in the name of Islam have our representatives in London denied their country and have uttered the inexpressible blasphemy that the interests of Islam demand that India shall remain in servitude.

AGA KHAN'S PLACE IN SUN

"The Aga Khan, in an interview which he recently gave, has claimed a place in the Sun for his community. His Highness himself is not particularly enamoured of the Indian Sun! he prefers the balmier climate of the West. But still his purely altruistic desire to see that his coreligionists should have a proper share of the warmth and light of the Indian Sun is most laudable But how will the Mussalmans thrive and prosper and share in the plenty that India has to offer to her sons and daughters? Surely holding high Government posts or having a particular number of seats in this Legislature or that will not relieve the terrible economic distress or the abject poverty of the Muslim masses. It is only when the character of the Government is changed and when India is governed for the benefit of Indians and not to feed the unemployed in England that the Mussalmans will be able to emerge from their present state of penury and destitution. It is only when we have a ratio policy that is suited to our financial condition, when we cease to expend the bulk of our revenue in maintaining an army of occupation and devote a little more of our resources to the nation-building departments that the Mussalmans along with their Hindu brethren will be able to participate in the prosperity which nature with such generosity has endowed our country with."

SIR CURRIMBHOY'S BRAVE STAND.

Refering to the statement of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim which recently appeared in the Press Mr. Chagla said:—

"Sir Currimbhoy's brave and patriotic statement is most opportune. I know that there are hundreds and thousands of Mussalmans in Bombay who think alike. It is partially timidity and partially the force of circumstances that prevent them from coming out into the open, and giving expression to their real views. But the interests of India and the fair name of our religion demand that these people should lose no time in boldly disowning the R.T.C. Mussalmans as their representatives. I appeal to them with all the fervour that I can command, to rally round the nationalist forces that are already making themselves felt and like an irresistible tide are sweeping away the communal flotsam and jetsam that still disfigure our country and disgrace our public life."

## A Horse Owner Acquitted

### Charge Of Accepting Unauthorised Bets Fails

### AN INTERESTING HIGH COURT DECISION

A judgment which would be very interesting to the punters was delivered by the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee in the Bombay High Court in which Abdul Rahim Khan Wajidali, a member of the Western Indian Turf Club and owner of two race horses who was fined Rs. 150 by the court of Hon. Presidency Magistrate was the appelant. The appelant, it was alleged, accepted bets on the 14th January last at Mahaluxmi Race Course and was subsequently arrested and placed before Mr. A. F. Henriques, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, who fined him Rs. 150. The prosecution case was that a police havildar in plain clothes was kept to watch the movement of the appelant at the race course. The Havildar saw several people coming to the appelant and then telling him something for which the appelant was seen making certain jottings. After the six races he was arrested by the police at 4-10 p.m. when Rs. 40 were found in his possession besides a race card with various entries on bets on respect of horses in that day's races.

The prosecution submitted that the persons whose names appeared on the race cards with the appelant were his friends and that the betting transactions were conducted on credit basis.

The defence was that he used to purchase tickets through his friends as he did not wish to be seen purchasing himself.

The Hon. Chief Justice in admitting the appeal and quashing the sentence of fine observed that the card with the entries on it supported both the prosecution as well as the appelant.

There would be nothing more unusual for the appelant to bet on his own horses. According to his experience it would be extremely unusual to find members of the public betting upon a particular owner's horse with that owner. He could not conceive that there are eople as foolish as that. Te therefore held that the prosecution story was not established.

Justice Barlee concurred in a separate judgment.

## Inter-Collegiate Cricket In Bombay

### WILSON COLLEGE XI'S UPHILL TASK AGAINST SYDENHAM COLLEGE

Thursday saw the finals of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournaments which was witnessed by an enthusiastic crowd on the Islam Gymkhana grounds. Vijay Merchant and Nariman by their brilliant batting which, besides bringing more than a century to each of them had left a margin of 440 runs for the Sydenham College of Commerce.

The Wilsonians, despite the heavy odds against them, scored 280 runs for 7 wickets. The excitement of the crowd ran very high throughout the play as Shette of the Wilson College sprung up a surprise and scored 110 runs. Vijay took 5 wickets in an exceedingly masterly manner. The match will be continued to-day and promises an exciting finish.

### Bombay's Women Hon Presidency Magistrate

It is notified in the Bombay Government Gazette, published on Thursday that the following ladies have been appointed honorary Presidency Magistrates within the limits of the town and island of Bombay, in supersession of all previous orders relating to the appointment of lady honorary Presidency Magistrates:—

Mrs. C. Baptista,
Miss Jainuma F. M. Chinoy,
Miss Navajbai D. Contractor,
Mrs. M. H. Dehdashti,
Mrs. Cecelia DeMonte,
Miss Dhun Desai,
Miss Bhikaiji A. Engineer,
Miss Evelyn C. Gedge,
Mrs. W. F. Hudson,
Lady Jackson,
Mrs. Bhadrabai Madgavkar,
Miss Kashibai Natrange, L.M.&S.,
Mrs. Myrtle Noronha, M.B.B.S.,
Mrs. Tarabai Maneklal Premchand and
Mrs. Khadija Shum C. Tyabji.

### BOMBAY'S NEW COLLECTOR

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, having been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, handed over charge of his office on Wednesday to his successor, Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S.

### Kerala Press Conference

The Malabar Press Association is making arrangements to hold the first Kerala Press Conference at Calicut in the last week of December and has invited Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" and President of the All-India Journalists Association, who is now in London to open the conference. Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" will preside.


THE RIALTO
(The Home of Fox Talkies)
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M
A HUMAN DRAMA THAT SHOWS THE HUMAN SIDE OF
WILL ROGERS
The Star of "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE."
IN
THE GREATEST COMEDY FLASH OF THE YEAR.
"LIGHTNIN'"
TO-MORROW.
NOT EXACTLY GENTLEMEN
With
VICTOR McLAGLEN

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
FINAL PERFORMANCES.
AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
The vivacious blonde comdienne
MARION DAVIES
In the Belasco Stage Hit
BACHELOR FATHER
with the British Stars
RALPH FORBES—AUBREY SMITH.
TO-MORROW
THE PRINCE OF ROMANCE
RAMON NOVARRO
In
DAYBREAK

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE.
To-day at 6-30 and 10
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
The Screen's Most Popular Hero
Combines the Talents of a Dozen Stars
In
REACHING FOR THE MOON
with
BEBE DANIELS
THE YEAR'S GREATEST PICTURE.
A UNITED ARTISTS' SUPER SPECIAL.
BOOKING AT
S. ROSE & CO. or at Theatre.
Free List Suspended.

TRACK-KING
LEADING TIPSTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA.
Gave to all his clients to start the Season with a Winner:—
REGARD
Track-King gives only ONE HORSE IN EACH RACE and not two or three Horses with Flukes and Dark Flukes in the Card. Remember Only One Horse in Each Race.
Our conditional Special Horse of Rs. 50, if nowhere Rs. 60 Refunded. WON:
REGARD
General Card Rs. 10; Special Double Rs. 20; Treble Rs. 30. One Horse Rs. 50.
Track-King's Three Horse Special Card and Two Horse Special Card is Speciality. Two Horse Special Card unluckily failed this time being one Placed and one fourth and three-horse Special Card was not a failure. Regard Won; Quick Toy 2nd; Black Beauty 3rd.
Only Address:—ORIENT HOTEL. 1st Floor, opp. Crawford Market.
Time:—To-day from 5 P.M. to 8-30 P.M. Race Day from 8 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

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THE BIO-TECHNICAL WORKS, AHMEDABAD-BOMBAY.
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T. M. THAKORE & CO.,
43, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY 1.


## PROTEST AGAINST POLICE BAN

### To-day's Public Meeting At Chawpathy

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Sikh Association, Dadar Youth League, Salaried Employees' Association, Naujawan Bharat Sabha and other associations to-day (Friday) at 6 P.M. on Chowpatty Sands to protest against the Commissioner's ban on the Naujawan Conference.

Mr. Jamiat Singh will preside and Mr. Marcarenas, Vallibhoy, Talpade, Puthli, Miss Maniben Kara and others will speak.

## CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

Following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, dated 22nd Nov. 1931:—

(In thousands of rupees).

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in circulation | 1,62,89,63 |
| Reserve: Coin and Bullion in India:— | |
| Silver coin | 1,22,35,10 |
| Gold bullion | 4,48,45 |
| Silver bullion | 7,54,41 |
| Securities (purchase price):— | |
| In India | 28,51,67 |
| In England | |

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1931.

## "TOWARDS REVOLUTION"

We have said on previous occasions that the Round Table Conference is dead. But Mahatma Gandhi, a robust optimist, thinks somewhat differently. He says the Conference is only dying and thanks Mr. Lee-Smith for coming in as a physician with an oxygen pump to pump some oxygen into the dying body. But we do not know if the pumping process has done the Conference much good. Speaking in plain terms without metaphors, things now must be in a pretty bad pass to have persuaded a man like Mr. Jayakar to say that by its present methods the Government was about "to hand over India to disorder and chaos, possibly to revolution." This was really an unkind cut, coming as it did from one who had repeatedly declared that he had gone to the Conference "despite considerable odium and unpopularity in India." When such a one spoke of the Government in the way he did, Sir Samuel Hoare felt he must intervene to prevent an "atmosphpere of melodramatic tragedy." And he gave all good friends of Government a number of assurances one after another. His first assurance, undoubtedly an unauthoritative one, was that "it was not true that the Government were abandoning the attempt to solve the constitutional problems by agreement." Friends of the Conference may now breathe again, for it will go on for a while—in a way. Sir Samuel's second assurance was that "it would be made clear before the end of the Conference that the Government intended to continue a definitely considered policy of attempting an advance by agreement." So there is, after all, to be an advance, provided there is agreement about it. The third assurance was that "it was not true that the Government had irrevocably made up their minds on a certain course of policy". In other words, Government's decisions are not quite irrevocable. Last but not least was Sir Samuel's declaration: "I undertake to see that the views expressed will immediately receive the very careful attention of the Premier." The friends of the Conference will, no doubt, be grateful for these assurances, though the strain of the discussions at the Federal Committee would prevent their worrying themselves further with the question. "But what do these assurances amount to"?

Despite Sir Samuel's assurances to the contrary the Cabinet may be presumed to have definitely turned down the Congress demand for full or substantial popular control over the Army and Finance. It seems certain from the trend of the latest discussions in the Federal Committee that last year's formula about Finance is about the utmost that would be acceptable to the Tories who are in a decisive majority in Parliament. Indeed, the immediate advance that is reported to be contemplated by the Cabinet a sorry affair. According to our taff Correspondent the Premier has in mind only such advance in provincial autonomy as is possible under the present Government of India Act. As regards responsibility in the Federal Government, that is to be further discussed by fresh committees working both in India and Britain. And the Premier deludes himself with the hope that with this immediate constitutional progress and fresh machinery for planning further progress Indians would be in a position to co-operate with themselves and with the British in an atmostphere of reality. But Gandhiji, himself, with all his optimism, is now disillusioned enough to say: "While I want such responsibility as would give control over the Army and Finance, I know I am not going to get that here now, I know there is not a Britisher ready for it. Therefore, I know I must return and yet invite the Nation to a course of suffering." Nobody likes the prospect, but even so peacefully inclined a man as Mr. Jayakar is now constrained to say: "Perhaps, the way to freedom for India lies through revolution."

## WHO BUYS IMPORTED GOODS?

The Britisher can be gloriously and supremely inconsistent when it suits him. We have been told that the cry for the lower sixteen pence ratio would hit the poor man much harder than the present high ratio as the prices of his imported goods will rise in consequence. This misstatement of the case has been proclaimed from the house-tops until it has become nauseating. To-day, when the incidence of the import duties has become high, it is not the peasant or his representatives that are putting up a fight against them but the European and middle class and capitalist interests. The "Times of India" has a special article devoted to the effects of the new taxation and categorically states that the imported goods are mostly consumed by Europeans, an equally unreliable exaggeration. The number of Europeans in India has not fallen very much in recent years from its level in 1928. It is also supposed that because his buying power has been curtailed, the European is unable to spend so much as before on goods. That seems to give away the Civil Service case that the cost of living of the highly paid servants has not and cannot decrease on account of the fall in prices. The absurdity of the Europeans' claim is further increased when it is stated that the depression has made them economise heavily in their expenses so as to save against adverse circumstances. Thus, while the poor man can be denied even the half meal per day, there must be no restriction on the saving capacity of the richer classes. That is where the shoe pinches!

## INIQUITOUS PROPOSAL

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday Mr. Tairsee moved that "with a view to meeting the cost of the extended primary education in the city, over and above Rs. 6,16,000, a fresh education tax or cess be levied under section 13 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, for the year 1932-33, at the rate of 2-1/8 per cent. of the rateable value of buildings and lands in the city." This is an iniquitous proposal. At a time when the rate-payers are already over-burdened with taxation, it is unfair to suggest that a fresh burden be levied upon them, however worthy the object for which the additional levy is suggested. Mr. Tairsee's proposal was referred by the Standing Committee to the Municipal Commissioner for his remarks. We hope the proposal will be nipped in the bud. If rate-payers are to be asked to pay specifically for the extension of primary education in the city, they may as well be asked to pay for other amenities like medical relief, which it is the primary duty of the Municipal Corporation to provide. Instead of suggesting additions to the rate-payers' burden, every member of the Corporation must secure drastic retrenchment in the present municipal expenditure. Is it necessary in these days of diminishing revenues for the Corporation to spend lavishly on its Roads and Engineering Department, to mention only one item in its present activities on several of which money is extravagantly spent? And the crucial question is why should not the Corporation demand that the Government of Bombay should fulfil their promise of paying their quota towards the cost of primary education in the city? The controversy regarding this matter has gone on interminably and it is time the Corporation knew its definite position regarding the Government's contribution. Is it a feeling of defeatism, sense of helplessness in securing for the Corporation sources of income to which it is entitled but which are now appropriated by Government, that prompts Mr. Tairsee to make this preposterous proposal to levy an education cess, adding a fresh burden on the rate-payers?

## WELCOME MOVE.

At a conference of representatives of Textile Associations in Ahmedabad last week under the chairmanship of Mr. Shankarlal Banker, a new organisation called the National Federation of Textile Labour was established. Its object is the promotion of the interests of the employees engaged in the industry not only in their purely economic aspect but also in the civic, social and political side. The means to be adopted in the furtherance of these interests "shall always be based on truth and non-violence." This is the creed the National Federation has adopted and it deserves congratulation on taking the lead in giving new orientation to what is called the "class struggle." The Federation has also defined its policy in regard to industrial disputes. It will observe two cardinal principles. "Every endeavour shall be made to secure an amicable settlement by negotiations and conciliation" and "in all representations care will be taken to ensure strict accuracy and to preserve a conciliatory tone". The National Federation deserves support from textile operatives all over the country and the employers will, we are sure, find it profitable to deal with a body holding such enlightened views about its duties.

## Trifles.

"Is the silver question approaching a solution?" asks Mr. Earnest Franklin. Why, silver is already a saturated solution.

* * * *

Mr. V.J. Patel was knocked down by a motor car and at the suggestion of claiming damages, he is reported to have said: "Why should I be paid for my folly."

This is running down folly. It is not for nothing that we pay for Lloyd's folly.

* * * *

"The Government of India hold the balance evenly between taxation and retrenchment," says Sir Samuel Hoare.

Not exactly so. They give tax the first preference and the axe is deferred.

* * * *

"God's ways are inscrutable," says Mr. Jayakar. Does that mean by any chance that God belongs to the Responsive Co-operation Party?

* * * *

"When you may bet on your own horses?"

—Newspaper Headline.

Surely, when you get the tip from the horse's mouth.

* * * *

"Those who resort to bluff are apt to find in the end that they may be compelled to do things they do not really wish to do."

—"The Statesman."

This is a solemn warning issued to Indians and not a gentle hint to "Europeans in India."

The confusion, I admit, is possible; but, as you will observe, if you are keen enough, part No. 2 cannot apply to the 'E in I'.

* * * *

"The Peace Treaties may not have brought peace to Europe, but," assures a contemporary, "they have given her a Reno."

Which, politically, is what they were intended to bring, separation rather than co-operation.

* * *

"Lord Snowden, robed in scarlet and ermine and leaning on two sticks, took his seat in the House of Lords amid picturesque ceremonial."

How appropriately symbolical of the event: A man remarkable for the red-hot bitterness of his tongue, pathetically supporting himself on both Protection and Free Trade, now passing out of the present into the——er——picturesque past.

According to a Press report "Mr. A. H. Kenm who had been the District Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong during the happening of horrible incidents there, has been relieved of charge and allowed long leave."

"Horrible incidents," I hope, have now been more than redressed. And I suggest that we forget all about Chittagong.

As for Mr. Kenm. I trust the movement for presenting a handsome purse on his arrival in London, will be immidiately initiated by members and patrons of the Royal Empire Society. India, I am glad to reassure you, will contribute her proper share in the shape of a life annuity, I mean pensions.

The people of Chittagong, too, have not been neglected. It is to be pointed out to them that nothing worse happened. For which they ought to be grateful.

"Hands off police and jail."

—Press Headline.

More than a retrenchment slogan, this looks like a gentle reminder to Satyagrahis.

"It is expected that in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council, His Excellency will deal with the urgent necessity of putting the finances on a sound footing."

—News Item.

But I do not find in the agenda any resolution for the restoration of the Governor's hand.

# CAPITALIST ON COMMISSION BASIS.

## GANDHIJI'S SCHEME OF PEASANT SWARAJ.

M. D. writes in "Young India":—

Mrs. Naidu who has in her somewhat of the ancient Roman dames' love for gladiatorial combats no less than their proverbial pride in their young children, introduced to Gandhiji the other day, a group of young Indian Communists headed by Baba, her youngest son. Naturally, she was made, by Gandhiji, to preside over the bloodless tournament that she had arranged.

### EARNEST SEEKERS.

These youngmen were all more or less exiles from their mother country and were dreadfully in earnest. I think, they all greatly loved Gandhiji and could not understand how, with his passion for social justice and concern for the poor, he could possibly help sharing their theories. "We have often experienced a difficulty in understanding your language" began Baba, "for, you are not only moulding a nation but the English tongue too and we, very often, find that when you mean one thing, people understand it in a different sense altogether. We have, threfore, come to see whether we cannot discover a common ground behind our apparent differences." With this they took up a formidable array of questions which they had left with Gandhiji a few days back. Some of these questions and Gandhiji's replies will be found reproduced below.

### POSITION OF PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

The first question was:—

"How exactly do you think the Indian Princes, Landlords, millowners and money-lenders and other profiteers are enrichd?

"At the present moment by exploiting the masses", was Gandhiji's reply.

"Can these classes be enriched without the exploitation of the Indian workers and peasants"? they next asked.

"To a certain extent, yes," Gandhiji replied.

"Have these classes any social justification to live more comfortably than the ordinary worker and peasant who does not work which provides their wealth?

"No justification," replied Gandhiji categorically. "My idea of society is" he proceeded to explain "that while we are born equal, meaning that we have a right to equal opportunity, all have not the same capacity. It is, in the nature of things, impossible. For instance, all cannot have the same height, or colour or degree of intelligence, etc; therefore, in the nature of things, some will have ability to earn more and others less. People with talents will have more, and they will utilise their talents for this purpose. If they utilise their talents kindly, they will be performing the work of the State. Such people exist as trustees, on no other terms. I would allow a man of intellect to earn more, I would not cramp his talent. But the bulk of his greater earnings must be used for the good of the State, just as the income of all earning sons of the father go to the common family fund. They would have their earnings only as trustees. It may be that I would feel miserably in this. But that is what I am striving for. And that is what is implied in the Declaration of Fundamental Rights too."

### CLASS WAR.

This led on to a discussion of the 'class-war' as a means for bringing about the desired transformation of the privileged classes

Q. Don't you think that the Peasants and Workers are justfied in carrying on a class war for economic and social emancipation so that they can be free once and for all from the burden of supporting parasitic classes in society?

A. No. I myself am carrying on a revolution on their behalf. But it is a non-violent revolution.

Q. By your movement for the reduction of rents in the U. P. you may ameliorate the condition of the peasants, but you do not strike at the root the system.

A. "Yes. But you can't do everything at once and the same time.

Q. How then will you bring about the trusteeship? Is it by persuasion?

A. Not merely by verbal persuasion. I will concentrate on my means. Some have called me the greatest revolutionary of my time. It may be false, but I believe myself to be a revolutionary—a non-violent revolutionary. My means are non-co-operation. No person can amass wealth without the co-operation, willing or forced, of the people concerned.

### PRIVILEGED CLASSES AS TRUSTEES.

That, however, did not quite satisfy them. They challenged the very basis of existing privileges which certain classes at present enjoy. "Who constituted the capitalists trustees? Why are they entitled to a commission, and how will you fix the commission?" they asked. "They will be entitled to commission," explained Gandhiji, "because money is in their possession. Nobody constituted them trustees. I am inviting them to act as trustees. I am inviting those people who consider themselves as owners to-day to act as trustees, .e., owners, not in their own right, but owners, in the right of those whom they have exploited. I will not dictate to them what commission to take but ask them to take what is fair, e.g. I would ask a man who possesses Rs. 100 to take Rs. 50 and give the other Rs. 50 to the workers. But to him who possesses Rs. 10,000,000 I would perhaps say take 1 per cent. for yourself. So you see that my commission would not be a fixed figure because that would result in atrocious injustice."

### INDIVIDUAL V. THE SYSTEM.

The next set of questions related to Gandhiji's attitude towards a crusade against the Indian capitalists and Zemindars and enabled him to explain the necessity of observing the distinction between the system and the man. It also enabled him to set forth his concrete agrarian and economic programme: "The Maharajas and Landlords," they said, "sided with the British. But, you find your support in the masses. The masses, however, see in them their enemy. What would be your attitude if the masses decided the fate of these classes when they are in power?"

"The masses do not to-day see in Landlords and other profiteers their enemy," he replied. "But the consciousness of the wrong done to them by these classes has to be created in them. I do not teach the masses to regard the capitalists as their enemies, but I teach them that they are their own enemies. Non-co-operators never told the people that the British or Gen. Dyer were bad, but that they were the victims of a system. So that, the system must be destroyed and not the individual. That is the reason why British officials can live with impunity in a population so fired with the desire for freedom."

"If you want to attack a system," they again asked, resuming their broad-side "there can be no difference

(Continued on page 8).

## NOTES OF THE DAY

**That Sporting Offer.**

According to "Everyman," a London weekly, "Mr. Gandhi continues to prove himself an original tenacious propagandist." Whether this is a compliment or protest against being made uncomfortable need not detain us. But referring to Gandhiji's famous offer to the British Press, the journal observes: "That seems fair according to Western standards of sportmanship, but we have not heard that any newspaper has taken advantage of the free news service." Advantage, as we knew, could not be taken of the offer, for, according to the British press, sportsmanship must be confined to sports and must not be extended to embrace politics. And where it is a question of Imperial politics, the general tradition of British journalism is not only to relegate sportsmanship to the background but even to revel in outraging all its principles. It is not for nothing that they are proud of their "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post"; their "Daily Mail" and "Daily Express."

**Congress And Kisans.**

The Kisan Conference called by the Allahabad District Congress Committee has accepted the lead of the Committee and has called upon the Kisans to withhold payment of rent and revenue till satisfactory remissions are granted or till further instructions are given by the Congress Committee. The U. P. Kisans are most loyal to the Congress, thanks to the latter's persistent efforts to protect them against exploitation. It is understood that the local Government has requested Congress authorities to withdraw their instructions to the Kisans during negotiations for a settlement. The Congress may well consider the suggestion if the Government undertakes to suspend collection of land revenue during the negotiations. With their bitter experience of the fate of the past Pact, Congress will have to be particularly wary in dealing with Government.

**An Example.**

Ten representative British Missionaries working in India but now in England on furlough, including the Principals of the Wesley College, Madras, Mission High School, Ooty and London Mission, Bangalore, are understood to have addressed a letter to the Press regarding the present discussions of the rights of Europeans. "Speaking for ourselves," they say in the letter, "and expressing the mind, as we believe, of most of our colleagues in India, we wish to make it clear that we Missionaries desire no special political privileges as Europeans in India." The Missionaries concerned deserve to be congratulated on their sense of justice and fairplay and also their courage in publicly opposing their countrymen, who are claiming all sorts of impossible privileges. Other Europeans in India who accept the policy of the Missionaries referred to above will do well to follow the latter's courageous example.

**Is This True?**

Maulana Daud Ghaznavi a prominent leader of the Ahrar Party in the Punjab, is being prosecuted at Sialkot. We have nothing to do with the merits of the case. But we must protest against the sudden change in his treatment as an under-trial prisoner. If the report appearing in an Urdu contemporary is true, he was made the victim of deliberate insults on November 20. Contrary to the usual practice, the Court Inspector himself went to the jail and ordered the police to handcuff the Maulana. On the latter inquiring the reason for this treatment, the Court Inspector is reported to have told him rudely that it was the Magistrate's order. The Maulana was then marched handcuffed and on foot to the Court. Lawyers who were assembled in the Court room protested to the Magistrate, whereupon the latter humbly refused to interfere in what, according to him, was the exclusive prerogative of the police. This is not all. On his way back the Court Inspector again had the Maulana handcuffed and sent to the lock-up instead of the jail. The man is also alleged to have used indecent language. If there is any truth in the allegations, the learned Magistrate appears to be as singularly unencumbered by backbone as the Court Inspector is saturated with boorishness. And we should like to know what the Government of the Punjab have to say in defence of the Magistrate as also of that admirable and polite gentleman, the Court Inspector.

# "SUN OF SWARAJ IS DAWNING."

## A Warning To Princes—A Hope To People.

### MRS. GANDHI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT RAJPUTANA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

### "DAYS OF KINGSHIP AND REPRESSION ARE GONE."

(From Our Correspondent)
AJMER, Nov. 25.

The third session of the Rajputana and Central India Political Conference proved a great success and was concluded last night.

Second day's session began yesterday afternoon when Kaka Kalelkar conducted proceedings on behalf of Kasturba Gandhi and congratulated workers on their settlement of the old Beawar dispute through the efforts of Kumaran.

Bhai Kotwal moved resolutions on Hijli, Chittagong, Bengal Ordinance and Swami Kumaranand seconding them delivered a forceful speech condemning the repressive policy of the Government of Bengal.

In another resolution the Press Act was condemned as an unwarranted attack on liberty and property of press.

The most important resolution wanted the resumption of the movement immediately Mahatmaji returned empty handed and laid down programme of future work.

The conference ended after President's remarks.

The volunteer camp was searched and three persons were arrested under the new Press Act for distributing pamphlets.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is the summary of the Presidential Address delivered by Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi in the third session of Rajputana and C. I. Provincial Political Conference at Pushkar on 23rd instant:—

Sisters and Brothers.—I am not unconscious of the aim that you have had in view in inviting me to preside over this conference.

You have given this honour to me to show your confidence in Gandhiji in whose hands you consider your interests to be safe.

You have to consider jointly over the problem of British territory as well as Indian States. In reality our country is one united whole. The difference between British territory and Indian states may be for the princes, it is not for us the subjects. Our line of action is the same.

PRINCES' CURIOUS POSITION.

Some people are angry with the Princes. It is true that some Princes did not acquit themselves creditably at the R. T. C. But what can they do? They are like daughters-in-Law. They cannot express themselves because they cannot continue for a day without satisfying their mother-in-law—the British Government.

All of you must take to wearing khadi and you must not relax the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. Rajasthani sisters should come forward and take this work in their hands.

DOWN WITH PURDAH.

The Purdah is still prevailing in your land. Women cannot be protected by keeping them confined in enclosures. Women all over India are now awakened so that if only Rajasthan is backward in this respect it cannot be tolerated. I have also heard something which makes me shudder. I understand that male and female servants are given in dowry in the marriages of girls and they are kept as slaves. I wish this were not true. Some people apprehend that the States people will be left out of Swaraj, but this apprehension is groundless. When the sun rises, it will give light equally to every body. The princes have to live in this world with honour, and they will not like to rule over their subjects by keeping them enslaved. The right way to help the states people is by liberating the princes.

TOWARDS DEMOCRACY.

I must also say a few words to the princes. They must recognise the times and should soon satisfy the demands of their subjects for freedom. Throne after throne is tumbling down in Europe. The Indian princes should enthrone themselves in the hearts of the subjects. The days of continuing kingship by repression have gone for ever.

The question of the "untouchables" is one on solving which alone you can get the 'darshan' of God.

WORK IN VILLAGES.

The message of Swaraj has reached the villages. If we do sufficient work in the villages, our path of attaining swaraj will become easier. Government cannot reach every village with guns and lathies. The work there may be uninteresting and monotonous, but if you gain the hearts of the village folk, you will not like to leave them. You must establish yourselves in villages and carry on constructive work, because the key of Swaraj lies there.

"SUN OF SWARAJ MUST DAWN."

I have witnessed many days of despair and hope. Yet my conviction is that the sun of Swaraj must dawn. Old as I am anxious to see the advent of Swaraj. I appeal to the youngmen not to waste their energy. They should make their power run in confluence with that of the Congress. The Congress will come into your hands sooner or later and you will have to work out the "Swaraj."

Your conference is meeting after a considerable time. The country has much advanced during this time, and this progress has been so quick that we do not know where it will end.

"LAND OF HEROS."

We have not forgotten thot Rajasthan is the land of heroes and of sacrifice. Your forefathers have considered the greatest "Utsava" in sacrificing life and property. Above the consideration of life and property is the excellence of character, which your forefathers have proved by besmearing the sacred sword with their own blood. History can testify to this fact. This conference is also meeting at a historical period. From ancient times you are carrying the responsibility of the true light of patriotism and attainment of Swaraj. Now is the time to make that radiance, more effulgent and to gird up your loins with determination to accomplish it.

You have my blessings. I pray that the painful condition of our sisters be ameliorated, the difficulties of the "untouchables" be removed, and the poor hungry masses may get bread through Khadi. May our long cherished desire of Swaraj be fulfilled very soon.

BANDE MATARAM.

RECEPTION CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The following is the summary of the welcome address delivered by Pannit Hari Bhau Upadhya Chairman of the Reception Committee:

The conference was meeting at a time when the country was getting ready for another fiery ordeal. Possibly the R. T. C. may fail, and it was the duty of the Conference to convey the opinion of the province to Mahatmaji and the Congress. Congress has reiterated its demands for complete Independence and Mahatmaji has repeatedly expressed it in England, in unequivocal language. It does not admit of any safeguards beyond those proved in the interest of India.

DON'T LOWER CONGRESS BANNER.

Through this Conference, this province should send a message to Mahatmaji and the Congress that the banner of freedom raised by the Congress should not be lowered.

The Chairman then described the part played by the province in the last civil disobedience movement by sending about 500 persons to jail and expending about Rs. 20,000. Ajmer and Beawar are two principal centres of activity, while Indore has helped a great deal by men and money. Constructive work is being carried on by Aisa, Rajputana, Gwalior Raj Knadi Bnandar and Gandhi Seva Sangh.

The Chairman eulogised Messrs. Arjunlal Shethi, Thakur Kesri Singh Barhat, Seth Damodardas Rathi and Maulana Moinuddin for their spade work in awakening political consciousness in Rajputana. In the C. I. the credit went to those patriots who had been imprisoned on charges of conspiracy or dismissed or deported for taking part in Shivaji and Ganesh Utsav celebrations.

PLEA FOR SEPARATE PROVINCE.

This province comprised of two portions namely: Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana and Central India. The former is British area with a population of about 5 lacs, while the latter is a vast territory populated by 2 hundred million souls. Ajmer-Merwara is still a non-regulated province and both the Government and the Cogress have so far ignored it. The Chairman opined that Ajmer-Merwara should be constituted a separate province. If the income was less it must manage the affairs at less expenditure and with less men. It was better to be independent at risk of some inconvenience than to be an encumbrance upon others.

WARNING TO PRINCES.

Discussing the question of Indian States the Chairman said that two things were patent namely that the Princes were puppets in the hands of the British Government and that their subjects were very much oppressed. No power of earth would be able to protect them if they continued to oppress their subjects. The Chairman called upon the princes to take stock on present situation and give immediate effect to the resolution of the Calcutta Congress urging the Princes to establish responsible Government in their States at an early date. They must not forget that Congress was at present protecting them especially on account of Mahatmaji, while many a prominent leader and worker demanded that Congress should compel the Princes to establish responsible Government in their States. People complain that the Congress is unnecessarily safeguarding the Princes whereby their subjects dare not oppose them. Considering the foresightness and goodwill of the Congress towards them, they should very soon render necessary changes in their administration so that the Congress might have no occasion to come into clash with them. On the other and, the Congress and Mahatmaji should not isolate the State people and leave them at the mercy of their rulers.

CONGRESS FOR PEOPLE

The States people should, meanwhile carry on constructive work to serve as a coping stone to any vigorous movement, which they are at liberty to initiate on their own responsibility. The Congress is committed to support them by its resolution and they should expect its sympatny and support, in spite of the limitations placed therein.

Capable workers and a large amount of money was necessary for successfully carrying out the constructive programme. He believed that there was no dearth of money if workers were forthcoming.

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 26.
The market is closed to-day.

Broach expectation Rs. 184

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

| Liverpool, | Nov. 26. |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 4.57 |
| To-day's opening rate | 4.62 |
| Difference | plus. 05 |
| To-day's Closing rate | 4.60 |
| Difference | plus .03 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 18 9/16 plus 2 annas |
| Silver forward | 18 3/4 plus 2 annas |
| Tone of market: | India bought |

BOMBAY PRICES.

| Bombay, Nov. 26. | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 59 8 0 |
| Kartak | 55 12 0 |
| Ready Gold | 59 8 0 |

## NATIONAL FLAGS FOR CIBLY REMOVED

### Indapur Police Active

(From a Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 26.

On the 24th instant the Collector of Poona visited Setfhal Navell Tal Indapur. Prior to his visit the police asked two house-owners to remove National flags which they refused. The police entered the houses and forcibly removed the flags. This has created a sensation in Poona.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil has wired to the Collector to make inquiries into the matter.

## PT. JAWAHARLAL

### To Visit Hubli On Dec. 17

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Nov. 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal is visiting Hubli, Bagalkot on the 17th of December exclusively for the exhibition and Seva Dal inspection.

Inquiries at the Seva Dal Office show that he must return immediately to Bombay. In this tour he cannot visit any other place in Karnatak.

## LIBERALS BUCK UP.

### Home Truths To Premier.

### "WE ARE NOT MEN TO DELIVER GOODS."

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.

The tug-of-war between the Government on the one side and the rest of the R. T. Conference delegates on the other provided considerable instruction at this mornings meeting of the Federal Structure Committee.

Though the Muslims were silent they do not accept the Government's scheme.

**When Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of his speech observed "even a condemned person is given an opportunity to say his last word", Mr. Jinnah replied "That does not alter the sentence inflicted". This remark indicated the Muslim attitude towards the national Government.**

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Rt. Hon. Sastri boldly confessed that they were not the men to deliver the goods, as their countrymen would not only support Mahatma Gandhi in a fresh struggle, but the present attitude of the Government was driving them to join his ranks.

FREEDOM THROUGH REVOLUTION.

In language full of repentance Mr. Jayakar gave vent to his inner feelings, when he said that when he accepted invitation to the Conference, he was assured by many of his political colleagues that this was only a dodge and a trap and that the Conference was gonig to prove a dismal failure. His friends had told him, he added, "You gentlemen are being asked to go to England and you will be fooled by British diplomacy. Be careful. You will be kept there from day to day fed on promises, and in the long run, you will find that you have been let down and will return to India with nothing in your hands but with your brow marked with the stain of dismal failure. Notwithstanding these grave admonitions, Mr. Jayakar continued, I am one of those who have faced considerable amount of opprobrium and unpopularity, because I wanted to give Britain possibly the last chance of settling the political question by the method of Conference and negotiation. There are other measures known to India, but I am one of those who thought it was a duty of ours to give to Britain this last chance.

Mr. Jayakar asked: "If you do not give us what we demand, do you realise what will be the consequences in India? The result will be that the few who believe in this method of Conference, who believe in Britain's promises, who believe in rectitude of British rule, who believe that Britain means in the long run to do justice to India—even those few will be destroyed in the country" and without seeming to use threatening language he said, "you will have deliberately handed the country over to forces of disorder and chaos, and it may be revolution.".

**Mr. Jayakar philosophising concluded: "God's ways are very inscrutable. Sir, Perhaps our way lies through that path. Perhaps the way to freedom for India lies through revolution."**

STEERING THE SHIP OF INDIA.

It was then that the Rt. Hon. Sastri "confessed that he could not shut his eyes to the fact that "often when those who run the empire have come to cross-roads of events, they have failed to listen to the voice of caution, the voice of justice and have taken the wrong step and landed themselves and the great Commonwealth in confusion."

Rt. Hon. Sastri brought his preroration to a close by saying: "I am one of those who believe that somehow or other in the ears of those that have authority will be sounded a note of caution that we shall be found going the right way at this time and we shall be found steering the ship of India and of Great Britain alike to the haven of mutual good-will and safety.

## MR KANDALKAR GRANTED BAIL

### Thana Session Judge's Decision

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Nov. 26.

Mr. R.S. Bavdekar, Sessions Judge, Thana, passed orders today in the matter of the bail application of Mr. G.L. Kandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union, directing that he be admitted to a bail of Rs. 1,500 and a personal recognizance of the same amount on his giving an undertaking not to make any political speeches till the end of his trial. Mr. B.R. Damle argued the bail application on behalf of Mr. Kandalkar while the application was opposed by Mr. B.H. Shringarpure, the Public Prosecutor for Kolaba District.

## CUT IN I. C. S SALARY.

### Bill In Parliament

### MAXTON'S OPPOSITION

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Indian Pay Temporary Abatements Bill.

Mr. Maxton's motion for its rejection was defeated by 345 votes to 3.

"Nothing could be more distasteful to me than the proposal to cut salaries of such a magnificent body of men as members of the Indian Services", declared Sir S. Hoare moving the second reading of the Bill in that connection. Nothing short of a great national emergency would justify the Bill.

He pointed out that the deficiency in the Indian budget was comparatively about as great as that with which Britain was faced a few months ago. The only way to balance the budget was heavily increased taxation and cuts in the salaries of public servants. The Government of India held the balance evenly between the two methods.

He explained that the Bill was necessary to deal with a comparatively small but very important class enlisted by the Secretary of State before 1919, who had the statutory guarantee against cuts in the salaries. If cuts were to be made, it was just that they should be over all the services. He would have preferred voluntary cut. Sir S. Hoare paid a tribute in that connection to the patriotism of the Viceroy, Governors, etc., in making big voluntary cuts, but the Service Associations in India preferred a statutory cut.

"EMERGENCY MEASURE".

Sir S. Hoare emphasised that the Bill in every way safeguarded the rights of the members of the Services and did not repeal any clause of the Government of India Act. It was an emergency measure, effective only until March 1933. It did not affect pensions, exempted certain classes of public officials and gave powers to deal with cases of exceptional hardship.

He paid a tribute to the spirit shown in a telegram from the Service Association in India which he had shown yesterday, declaring that 3 members of the Services were patriotically prepared to accept cuts, though they were bitterly felt, if the Secretary of State could assure them that there was a genuine national emergency.

Major Attlee intimated that the official Labour Opposition would not oppose the Bill, because the Laborites stood for the policy of India controlling its own affairs.

EXEMPT THE POLICE.

Sir Reginald Cradddck in his maiden speech appealed to Sir Samuel Hoare to reconsider cuts and anyhow exempt the police from them. He said that the Indian Civil Service felt that a breach had been made in *dam* for their security provided by the Government of India Act, although they declined to embarrass the Government in that regard.

REJECTION MOTION.

Mr. Maxton moved the rejection of the Bill in accordance with the Independent Labour Party's policy of trying to prevent the Government from attempting to solve the industrial and financial difficulties by economy.

Major Entwistle urged that the cut in the salaries of the Judges of the High Court should be voluntary. He was confident that the necessary response would be forthcoming.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, replying in the unavoidable absence of Sir S. Hoare, emphasised that the cases of hardship would be considered sympathetically and everything done to provide safeguards. The Commons would never agree to any measure which would involve the services of which they were proud, and to which they were grateful in ruin or disaster. He promised to convey Major Entwistles views with regard to Judges to Sir S. Hoare. —Reuter.

## DR. HARDIKAR BACK IN HUBLI

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, Nov. 25.

After a month's tour in the north. Dr. Hardikar returned today to the general headquarters of the Dal.

So far, he has visited the provinces of Gujerat, Delhi, Punjab, U. P. and Berar and has confered with the local Congress and Dal officials explaining to them the new scheme of work of the Dal under the control of the Working Committee. Wherever he went, he emphasised the necessity of immediate starting of camps for training recruits so that it would be possible for the Central Board to offer sufficient service to their Congress.

# CITY NOTES

## TRAMWAYS ADOPT SVADESHI

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

I understand on reliable authority that the Bombay Tramways have gone one step further in their adoption of the "Svadeshi" policy in placing their entire insurance for the next year with the New India Insurance Company, amounting to about one and a half crores of rupees. Last year, as much in response to the popular movement as in pursuit of its own policy, the New India was allotted about 40 lakhs, but this year's progress is very satisfactory indeed. I wish that other public utility concerns like the Bombay Telephone Company would take a leaf out of the Tramways.

From the point of view of the New India, this is good business and a feather in its cap. This is the first time, so far as I know, that an Indian company has secured such substantial business. And it is all the more satisfactory in that the risk is a comparatively safe one. The work of the Tramways is distributed over a wide area in the city and though the New India will have to reinsure a good portion of the business, this should certainly be welcome news for its shareholders.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

Lord Reading as the exponent of divine wisdom of financial matters at the Round Table Conference has fought once again for his financial safeguards such as the Viceroy's certifying power, power to veto interest rates on internal loans, power to veto budget proposals, as being in the interests of India alone. His Lordship's contention is that they are needed to keep up the credit of India abroad and maintain the confidence of the investing public.

As a general principle, it may be asked how these powers would achieve his object. What has the rate for internal loans to do with British investors, unless it be that a refractory Viceroy can prohibit the floating of loans in India and force us to borrow in London? On the other hand, the public complaint now is that the present British officials offer too high a rate on internal loans, probably because the benefit of it goes mostly to the foreign banks and to the semi-foreign Bank of India.

What again is the exact bearing of the exchange ratio on the question of safety of foreign investments? The British investor is only concerned with the proper payment of his interest and principal and the ratio has nothing to do with it. Lord Reading's proposal amounts to a negation of power for the Legislature to deal with exchange matters for, before any measure of this kind is placed before the Assembly, it must receive the sanction of the Viceroy. And here also a troublesome Viceroy can obstruct. Even with the assistance of the European financial pandits, he cannot claim to have handled the Indian currency problem properly in the past and the chances of his unaided personal judgment, being sounder than that of the Legislature are slender indeed.

As Gandhiji said, the only thing that these investors wanted to know was that India would not repudiate any part of the obligations incurred by Britain in her name though she reserved to herself the right of asking for a readjustment of the burden after an impartial scrutiny. When such adjustment had been made, the foreign obligations of India would hardly amount to a million pounds, if not to a negligible amount and it is idle for these investors to call for any safeguards to protect their interests.

RESERVE BANK.

On the question of the Reserve Bank, Sir Purshottamdas pointed out, that, though in practice, the Reserve Bank might consult the Bank of England in important matters, India would not accept the position that it should work on lines approved by the Bank of England. For one thing, it has to be proved that the lines of policy adopted by the Bank of England are the soundest in the world. In any case, the Reserve Bank should have freedom to carry out its own policies in the light of events in India and it should not stand dictation from Whitehall or Lombard Street.

THE STERLING TENDERS.

This week's tenders realised only £75,000 at the middle rate of 1-6-1|8d and the rest of the £1,000,000 had to be bought at the lower rate of 1-6 3|32d. This is a sign that the market is afraid that the tendency of the rate is downward and that in spite of the rise in gold price, there would be little support to the exchange rate from this source. The latest quotation is "Bank selling D D 1-6 1|16d" with an easy undertone.

BANKER'S DUTY ON FORGED CHEQUES.

A case of interest to bankers was decided in England recently in "Greenwood v. Martin's Bank" and, as the Indian law follows the British in essential matters, I give the dictum below. It is that a paying banker who has rejected a forged cheque is bound to inform his customer immediately so that he may enquire into and protect himself against the circumstances which made the forgery posssible. The reason for the dictum is that the forger might make use of his opportunities to make more successful imitations of the drawer's signature and thereby bring about loss to him. Even as a matter of courtesy. I think banks will be well-advised to adopt the policy.

Incidentally, there was a somewhat curious position in the case. The wife had forged the cheques but, when the husband informed the bank, she was dead but if she had been living, the bank could have sued the husband back as being liable for the forgery of his wife and the husband would have stood exactly where he was before the suit was filed.

THE SECURITIES MARKET.

Owing to the reports of the Round Table Conference proceedings and the statement that Mahatma Gandhi will revive the Non-co-operation movement, there has been a further decline in the Securities. From Rs. 55 last week, the 3 1|2 per cents have come down to Rs. 53-14 and some good amount of private business is reported to have been done at Rs. 53-10. Similar weakness is shown in other bonds, 8 per cent 1945-55 having declined from Rs. 94-8 to Rs. 94-0 and 4 per cent 31-36 from Rs. 83|12 to Rs. 83|2.

The position taken by the Aga Khan that, unless something substantial is achieved by the Conference his community could not be satisfied should be an encouraging factor, though the Diehard Tory opinion is that the delegates should come back to India with nothing to show for the trouble expense of the Conference.

PRECAUTION.

Lady customer:—I have lost my cheque book.

Bank Manager:—Never mind, we will give you a new one.

Lady customer:—But, you need not worry about it. I took the precaution of signing each one of them.

## REVISED POSTAL RATES FROM DECEMBER 1.

From December 1 foreign postage rates will be revised as follows.

Letters for United Kingdom, Egypt, British Possessions two annas six pies for the first ounce, two annas every additional ounce. Other countries three annas six pies for the first ounce two annas every additional ounce. Post cards single two annas reply four annas. Printed papers nine pies per two ounces. Business papers three annas first eight ounces and nine pies every additional two ounces. Samples one anna six pies first four ounces and nine pies every additional two ounces.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

# AUTONOMY WILL REMOVE TERRORISM

(Continued From Page 12.)

have absolutely nothing in common with terrorist school, a thousand young men who have not been tried, who have not been convicted. They have all—every one of them—been arrested on suspicion. So far as Chittagong is concerned Mr. Sen-Gupta is here to-day. He has brought me a report signed by members of all Parties in Bengal in connection with Chittagong. It is a sad reading. It is painful to read this report; but the substance of this report is that there had been an inferior relation of Black Tans in Chittagong; and Chittagong is not a place of no importance on the Indian map. We now see there has been flag-showing ceremony, and in making this demonstration all Military forces have been consecrated together. In Calcutta these demonstrations have gone through the streets of Calcutta. At whose expense and what will it do? Will it frighten terrorists.

### SUFFERING WILL NOT FRIGHTEN TERRORISTS.

I promise you it will not frighten terrorists. Will it then win Congress from Civil Disobedience? It will not do so, Congressmen are pledged to this thing. Suffering is the badge of their tribe. They have determined to go through every form of suffering. It cannot do any such thing. Our children would laugh at this thing. And it is our purpose to show our children that they must not be terrified. They must not be frightened by this display of artillery guns, air force and so on. Thus you see what is my conception of provincial autonomy All these things would be impossible. I would not allow a single soldier to enter Bengal. I would not pay a single farthing for the upkeep of the army which I may not command in which provincial autonomy. You do not contemplate provincial autonomy for Bengal, whereby I can set free all these detenus, can remove from the statute book Bengal Regulations.

### A SOUTH AFRICAN EXAMPLE.

I can take you to other provinces. You do not contemplate any such thing. If it is provincial autonomy, then it is independence for Bengal. Precisely in the same manner as that responsible government I have seen growing up in Natal. That is a little colony; but it had its own independent existence It had its own volunteer force.

### WANTED LIVE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

You do not contemplate that thing for Bengal or any of these provnices. It will be the centre still dicating, still ruling, still doing all these things. That is not provincial autonomy of my conception. That was why I said if you present me with that live provincial autonomy, I shall be prepared to consider that proposition. But I am also convinced that autonomy is not coming. If that autonomy was coming, we would not see all these protracted proceedings that have taken place here. Then we would have managed affairs in an entirely different manner. But what really grieves me still more is that we have all been brought here with one single purpose. I have been brought here specially through that very Pact; and in that Pact it is written, in so many words, that I was coming here to discuss to receive really Centre responsibility. Federation on with all its responsibility and safeguards undoubtedly are safeguards in the interests of India. I have said in season out of season that I would consider every safeguard that is necessary. I personally do not really consider with Mr. Lees Smith or anybody that all this constitutional building should take all these long three years. He thinks of provincial autonomy in 18 months.

### LONG YEARS NOT NECESSARY.

My folly tells me that all these things are unnecessary. Where people have made up their mind. If Parliament has made up its mind, Ministers have made up their minds, and public opinion here, then these things do not take time. I have seen them not taking time where there has been one mind applied. But I do know that there is not one mind applied, but there are many minds, all following their own course, all perhaps with disruptive tendency. That being so, I feel convinced in spite of debate not only is there going to be no responsibility at the Centre, but no tangible result coming out of Conference. It hurts me, it pains me to find that all this precious time of British Ministers of the nation, and of all these Indians and all of us should have been wasted. But I am very much afraid that in spite of this oxygen pump the result will be nil. I do not say the result is therefore bound to be that Provincial Autonomy will be thrust down our throats. I do not really fear that result.

### MAHATMA'S FEAR.

What I fear is something still more dreadful than nothing at all is going to come out of this thing. There will be terrible repression in India.

I do not mind that repression. Repression will only do us good. If we have repression in right time I will consider that also as a very fine outcome from this Conference. Repression has never done harm to a single nation which is sailing for her destined goal, with fixed determination for that.

### REPRESSION REALLY OXYGEN DRAUGHT.

Repression is really the oxygen draught though, not the draught that Mr. Lees Smith administered. But what I fear is the slender thread which I had again built up of co-operation with British nation with British Ministers is about to snap, and that I should again declare myself a convinced Non-co-operator and Civil Resister; that I should re-deliver this message of Non-Co-operation and civil resistance to millions of India, no matter how many air balloons will afloat over India, or how many tanks will be brought to India. They have no result. You do not know to-day that they produce no results even upon tender young children. We teach them to dance with joy when bullets are flying about them. They are like so many crackers. We teach them to suffer for Freedom of their country. I do not despair, not so long as Congress remains untarnished, and goes forward throughout the length and breadth of India undiminshed.

I have been told so often that it is Congress that's responsible for terrorism. I take this opportunity of denying that with all strength at my command. On the contrary I have evidence to show that it is the Congress creed of non-violence which upto now has kept the forces of terrorism in check. We have not succeeded to the fullest extent. I am sorry but as time goes on, I hope to succeed. It is not as if this terrorism can bring freedom to India. I want Freedom precisley in the same manner, or perhaps little more strongly than Mr. Jayakar.

It is freedom for masses. And I know terrorism can do no good to masses. Masses are silent and disarmed. They do not know how to kill. I do not talk of individual instances; but Indian masses have never moved in that direction.

### DISILLUSIONED.

Whilst on the one hand Congress will fight the British authority its terrorism legalised, so also will the Congress fight terrorism illegal on the part of the youth. What I feel is that there was this course opened up for British nation, and for me by Irwin. He had built this bridge and I thought I was going to have a safe passage. I had a safe pasasge. I have come here to tender my co-operation; but I must confess apart from what Mr. Lees Smith has said, apart from what has been said on this side also by Dr. Sapru, by Mr. Sastri, and other speakers that limited responsibility at the Centre would not satisfy me. I want that responsibility at the Centre that will give me control of Army and Finance. I know I am not getting that here now. I know there is not a British man ready for that.

### INVITING NATION TO SUFFERING.

Therefore, I know I must go back and invite the nation to a course of suffering. I have taken part in the debate, because I wanted to make the position absolutely clear. What I have been saying to friends in private with reference to provincial autonomy I have now said openly. Here I have told you what I mean by provincial autonomy—what would really satisfy me. Having opened out this argument I close by saying that I sail in the same boat as Dr. Sapru and others. I feel convinced that real provincial autonomy is an impossibility, unless there is Centre responsibility. Unless you are prepared to so weaken the Centre that provinces will be able to dictate to the Centre. I know that you are not prepared to-day to do this. I know that this Conference does not conceive a weak Centre. When this Federal Government is brought into being; but it conceives a strong Centre a strong Centre governed and administered by a alien authority and strong autonomy are contradiction in terms. Hence I feel that provincial autonomy and Central Responsibility, really speaking, go together.

### MAHATMA HAS AN OPEN MIND.

But I say again that I have an open mind. If somebody will convince me that there is provincial autonomy, such as I have conceived (for instance for Bengal) available, I would grasp it

# KERALA PRESS CONFERENCE.

## To Be Held In December.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Executive of the Kerala Press Conference:—

The Malabar Press Association is making arrangements to hold the first Kerala Press Conference at Calicut in the last week of December, and requests the enlightened citizens of Kerala to co-operate for the success of the Conference.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Ayyangar, the veteran Editor of the "Hindu" and President of the All-India Journalists Association, who is now in London, has been invited to open the conference and we expect his acceptance of the invitation shortly. His experience at the Round Table Conference will add to the importance of his utterance and advise at the conference, apart from his unsurpassed knowledge of politics and economics.

It has been our good fortune to secure patriot and journalist, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", to preside over the Conference. Mr Brelvi and the "Chronicle" have always shown keen interest in the affairs of Kerala and have generously supported all movements calculated to improve the lot of the people of Kerala. We have no doubt that his visit to Malabar and his guidance of the Conference in Calicut will be looked forward to with much pleasure by all sections of the public.

Kerala occupies a high police in the printing and publishing enterprise, as well as in general education, in comparision with other parts of this country. Memuers of this large and growing profession have their own problems and ambitions. Apart from individual policies and opinions which must naturally differ; the members of the profession have a common ideal of service to the country. The standard of that service will improve, for the public good, by their contact with one another and with the public at large. The Conference is intended to achieve this object.

### WHAT THE PRESS DOES.

The Press renders incalculable service to the country and renders it continuously. It is the chief instrument of culture, civilization and mass education. It is the guardian of public interests and citizen's rights. In a democratic constitution, to which our best national efforts are now directed, the Press will play a great part, as it does other countries. Few other "safeguards" will be needed in the constitution of a country in which the Press is free, patriotic and enterprising. The press is not only serving the several departments of a nation's life, but is also exercising considerable influence in international relations.

No movement can go on without the co-operation of the printing and publishing trade. Social, political, religious, educational and commercial movements depend upon the Press for their success. The Press is the exponent of all these departments of human activity. The interests of the Press and the Public are identical, or inter-dependent. It is hoped that all public workers and all enlightened citizens of Kerala will lend their enthusiastic support to the Conference.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. A. Sankara Sastri.
Mohamed Abdur Rahiman.
M. R. Sivaram Aiyer.
V. Padmanabha Menon.
T. N. Ramaswamy.
K. V. Achuthan Nair.
K. Ramkrishna Menon.
K. Krishnan Nair.
K. C. Krishnan Nair.
K. K. Rama Aiyer.
K. S. Anantharama Aiyer.
C. V. Ramkrishna Aiyer.

# BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS LOCAL ASSOCIATION

The following are extracts from the annual report for the year 1930-3- of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association: —

The general meeting was held n November 1930 when the office bearers were elected. The activities of the Association which were emporarily withheld were renewed during the year. Sir Leslie Hudson went to England and in his place Sir Reginald Spence was elected President. The census of the Association on September 30, 1931 was: Scouts 16535; Cubs 607; rovers 276; sea scouts 66, rover sea scouts 48 and officers 135; Total 2,767.

The total fund on the 30th September 1931 including Government Pronotes with official trustee, stock of badges, etc., was Rs. 6387-10-2.

The finals of the Scout and Rover Sports were held on 4th October last at the Cooperage. The troohies were given to the successful tropps and Packs.

Nagpur.—At a general meeting of the Government Press Employees' Association, held on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Pradhan, resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed wage-cut and taxation scheme of Government.

# CAPITALIST ON COMMISSION BASIS

(Continued From Page 6.)

between an Indian Capitalist and an English Capitalist. Why do not you apply non-payment of taxes to 'Zemindars?' "

A. Zemindar is merely a tool of a system," answered Gandhiji. "It is not necessary to take up a movement against them at the same time as against the British system. It is possible to distinguish between the two. But, we had to tell the people not to pay to the Zemindars, because, out of this money the Zemindars paid to the Government. But we have no quarrel with the Zemindars as such, so long as they act well by the tenants."

### CONCRETE AGRARIAN PROGRAMME.

Q. What is your concrete programme to put the peasant and worker in absolute power to decide his own destiny?

A. My programme is the programme I am working out through the Congress. I am convinced that as a result of it their position to-day is infinitely superior to what they had occupied within living memory. I don't now refer to their material condition, I refer to the immense awakening that has come among them and the consequent ability to resist injustice and exploitation.

Q. How do you propose to relieve the peasantry of their debt of five hundred crores.

A. No one knows the exact amount of debt. Such as it is, if the Congress gets the power, the Congress will undertake the scrutiny of the so-called obligations of the peasantry as it insists with regard to the obligations of the incoming Indian Government to be taken over from the out-going alien Government.

Equally characteristic was Gandhiji's reply to the next question, asking him why he had not demanded the inclusion in the R. T. C. of a representative of the Indian States Subjects and whether, if in a Federal India the Indian State Subjects resorted to Civil Disobedience to secure their rights, Federal forces would be used to help the Princes suppress that rising. He would never use them or allow them to be used for suppression of Civil Disobedience in any walk of life, he replied, because he held Satyagraha to be a permanent Law of man's being which took the place entirely of violence which was the Law of the beast. As for the first question, it was not open to him, or rather it would not have been consistent with "the dignity of the Congress to demand the inclusion of any body in a Conference in the making of which it had no power. "I could not plead on behalf of the Congress" he explained, "and the Congress being an erstwhil rebel against the Government could not consistently entreat for, not for the inclusion of anybody in the Conference."

# ERVAD C. B. SAHIOR DEAD.

## A Philanthropic And Pious Parsi.

(From Our Correspondent).
NASIK, Nov. 25.

Erward C. P. Sahior, the late Panthaki of the Tata Dareh-Meher of Bandra, died this morning at the age of 89. He was a very pious man, a good financial helper and a wise counsellor. He gave a lac of rupees for the Navsari Fire-Temple, over which lacs of rupees have been spent. He was so anxious to see the fruits of his generosity, that he himself, in spite of his old age, passed through the "Nahu" ceremony in December, 1925, performed all the early morning rites himself. He used to pray daily for five times and spent the latter part of his life as a true Zoroastrian devotee. Besides donating one lac for the Fire-Temple, he made many private contributions to other institutions. He gave Rs. 30,000 for the reparation of the Bhagarsath Vadi Darelimeher. He had formed a trust of his charities and till his life all the institutions got the interest from the same. He was quite hale and hearty due to his temperate life and could walk for miles together and took active part in everything. May his soul rest in peace!

### TRIBUTE TO POET KHABARDAR.

Under the auspices of the Dyan Prasarak Mandali, a gathering was held under the presidentship of Mr Tawade, District Judge Saheb, to celebrate the jubilee of Kavi Khabardar, the well-known scholar. Mr. S. M. Desai gave a review of Kavi Khabardar's life and many speakers eulogised Kavi's talents. Really the Parsee community is proud to have such a good writer of Gujarati.

The Navsari Theosophical Lodge celebrated its birthday by convening a meeting of all communities where Sjt. Manishankar Shastri gave an interesting lecture on "Life's Journey," citing Gitaji and Upanisad. In the beginning prayers of all communities were recited and many songs sung.

### "DO WE LIVE?"

The Dyan Prasak Mandali taking this opportunity asked Sjt. Manishankar to give them a lecture, which he did selecting his subject "Do We Live?" Fortunately Navsari gets such officers who take a great interest in social, religious and philosophical matters.

# REPRESSION IN ANDHRA

## Congress Committee Considers Situation

### HEADING TOWARD NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

The Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee wires from Ellore under date November 23 as follows:—

"An emergent meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee was held at Ellore yesterday to consider the policy adopted by the Government against the leaders of Kistna-Godavary resettlement and enhancement of land revenue agitation. Almost all important leaders attended. Desbhakta Konda Venkatappaya presided. A telegram from Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel was read. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The Working Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee deplores the unprovoked, deliberate and aggressive policy of repression adopted by Government in Kistna and Godavari Districts by prosecuting and arresting leaders under cover of Security and Sedition Sections and by Government officials threatening and compelling ryots to resign from the Ryots Associations with a view to suppress the purely agrarian movement organised by Ryots who have started a network of associations over the three Districts in order to get cancellation of the order of enhancing land revenue rates.

As the agitation through the Press, Legislatures and innumerable ryots' meetings and conferences had failed and as Government had laid hands even on persons engaged in getting memorials signed, this Committee, representing as it does the interests of the ryot population, sees no alternative but to intervene and requests the Provincial Congress Committee to take necessary steps."

"The Committee also expressed hearty sympathy with Satyagraha at Guruvayoor and Nasik for temple entry of the socalled "untouchables" and condemnations of officials violating the Gandhi-Irwin Pact at Kuppam, Kurnool, Kalhasti Dommaguden, Sulurpet and Gudur."—A. P.

# DEWANSHIP OF BARODA.

## Extension For Mr. Krishnamachary.

The London correspondent of the "Hindus" cables.—

I understand that Rao Bahadur V. T. Khrishnamachariar accepted an extension for three years of the Dewanship of Baroda.

# WOMEN'S TRAINING CAMP.

## Kumari Lajjavathi To Act As Commanding Officer

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Nov. 25.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattorpadhyay and Miss Sofia Somji arrived here to-day. After finishing their work here they will proceed to Mangalore and thence they will proceed on their propaganda tour Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Dr. Hardiker intends visiting Bagalcot training academy and will then proceed to Madras.

He has decided to stay in Bombay during the period of the Women's Training Camp and guide the training personally.

Kumari Lajjavathi of Lahore has promised to join that Camp. She will act as the commanding officer. From all reports received so far at the Seva Dal Headquarters it seems that a large number of women are expected to join the Camp. Almost all the provinces are likely to be represented in it.

# SOUTH AFRICA TO CONTINUE GOLD STANDARD

## Special Powers For Governor-General

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Cape Town.—Gold standard will be maintained in South Africa as a result of the vote of the Union Legislative Assembly which has passed the Government Bill empowering the Goveror-General to make regulations with regard to any matter concerning currency, banking and exchanges. The Opposition strongly criticised the measure which, however, was adopted by 78 votes to 43.—Reuter's Special.

Belgaum.—The seventeenth session of the Karnatak Literary Conference will be held at Karwar on 28th, 29th and 30th December. The question of election of the President is to be decided soon.

The Merchant Prince of Colombo Janab Hajee P. B. Umbichi, J.P., has granted by Wakf to the Madrasah Ma-adinub Uloom property to the value of Rs. 4,200 and all the deeds connected with the property is sent to the Manager of the Madrasah.

# JERUSALEM MUSLIM CONFERENCE

## Ibn-Saud Refuses To Participate

JERUSALEM, Nov. 24.

It is understood that King Ibn Saud has refused to send a delegate to the Moslem Congress owing to the participation of Yemen. The Hedjaz Minister of War states that owing to British influence in Jerusalem, King Ibn Saud does not favour a Congress there and suggests that Mecca will be more congenial.—Reuter.

### LATE RT. HON. PRETYMAN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The death has occurred of Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman.—Reuter's Special.

(Rt. Hon. Ernest George Pretyman was connected with the British Admiralty for several years. He was M.P. for (C) Suffolk, Woodbridge, 1895-1906. He was also a Parliamentary Secretary of Board of Trade in 1915-16.

### PAUL REYNAUD'S RETURN FLIGHT.

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

M. Paul Reynaud, French Minister for Colonies, left Karachi this morning by French Air Mail for France—A. P.

### ENGLAND-INDIA AIR MAIL

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

It is expected that the 42-seater Hannibal, first of the Imperial Airways big passenger carrying machines to be put on England-India Route, will leave Cairo on 1st December, arriving at Karachi on 4th December.—A. P.

# SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

November 26.
Nordie, Kallstorm, Marmagoa.
Gera, Schluter, Java.
Jalaputra, Trute, Moulmein.

### DEPARTURE.

November 27.
Vasna, Halls, Busrah.

### LOADING.

November 26.
Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Himalaya for Trieste.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.

### ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Viceroy of India:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Viceroy of India is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 12th inst., a general cargo and 545 passengers.

S S Nordie:—The G T Coy's Coy's steamer Nordie arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with ballast.

S S Gera:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Gera arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers

### IMPORTS.

S S Karanja; Agents: M M & Co; from Durban:—50 cases grape fruits.

From L'Morques:—25 cases milk.

From Beira:—750 bags cowries.

From Mozambique:—7604 bags cashewnuts, 50 bags Nopupe seed.

From D'Salaam:—381 bags gum, 58 bags gum dust, 285 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—1703 bags cloves, 25 bags stems.

From Mombassa:—1680 bags cowrie shells, 197 bags cowries, 335 bags caju nuts, 500 bags potatoes 4974 bales cotton.

S S City of Venice: Agents: K Nixon & Co; from Liverpool:—49 cases canned fruits, 30 cases table salt, 306 cases cycle rims, 64 bales cotton, 560 cases machinery, 980 cases soap, 100 cases E'ware, 28 cases beer, 110 cases cotton piece-goods, 76 cases writing ink, 31 cases boot protectors, 53 cases cotton yarn, 259 cases tiles, 52 cases wood pulp boards, 40 cases glassware, 40 cases indigo, 30 cases paper, 511 cases newspaper, 200 cases glycerine, 20 cases ale, 45 bales rayon silk yarn, 1584 drums chemicals, 408 drums lub. oil, 45 drums colour, 944 drums paint, 72 drums dyes, 1724 barrels spelter, 112 barrels coaltaroilch, 70 bundles tubes, 4404 bundles steel hoops, 553 bundles steel bars, 625 bundles steel sheets.

From Dunkirk:—3225 bundles steel angles, 7305 bundles steel rods, 7085 bundles steel bars, 620 bundles steel joists, 1541 bundles steel hoops.

From Marseilles:—20 cases castor oil, 98 cases lead shots, 50 casks toluene, 2kegs, 100 cases vermouth, 80 cases mineral water.

From Port Said:—90 bales cotton, 960 drums asphalt.

### EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, for London:—1 bale animal skin, F Nizami; 4 bales animal skin, H A M G H Sawai; 5 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff; 2 cases condiments and 3 cases brassware, Thos Cook & Son; 372 casks kishmiss, N Mooljl & Co; 172270 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India; 147406 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp. Ltd; 972687 Rs. bar gold, Hongkong Shanghai Bank Ltd.

For Marseilles:—5 bales wool raw, B M H P Saheb; 144347 Rs. bar gold, H H H Peermohmad.

For Amsterdam:—146015 Rs. bar gold sovereigns, Netherland India Commercial Bank.

For Istambol:—13 cases woollen carpets, I Faizulla.

S S Dalgoma, for Hull:—10 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 100 bales hemp, K K Kapadia & Co; 535 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mill.

For Dunkirk:—65 bags mustard seed, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Trifels, for Hamburg:—140 bags groundnut kernals and 70 bags niger seed, M Bhuta & Co; 138 bags gum karaya, S Khetsey & Co.

For Rotterdam:—140 bags niger seed, M Bhuta & Co; 1300 bags linseed oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co; 1280 bags linseed oil cakes and 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Bremen:—9216 bags ground nuts, Strauss & Co.

S S Nordie, for Hamburg:—759 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—1230 bags ground nut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Gera, for Hamburg:—1032 bags joowari, K Devchand & Co; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Marseilles:—200 cases gum olibanum, Mavani & Sons; 2540 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 150 bales, cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels, for Hamburg:—1430 bags groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros; 1056 bags joowari, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—4752 bags joowari, 1633 bags groundnuts and 204 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co; 340 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia, for Istambul:—42 bags mshadi powder, Thos Cook & Sons, 50 bags black pepper, R Shantilal & Co.

For Izmir:—39 bags henna powder, Thos Cook & Son.

For Famagusta:—5 bales cotton yarn, Manchester Mill.

For Larnaca:—3 bales cotton piece goods, Manchester Mill.

For Solonica:—40 bags henna powder, K Kalyanji & Co.

S S Maur, for Freemantle:—37 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Hokushima Maru, for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton yarn, T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 cases shark fins and 20 bags fish prowns, A Chaglal & Co; 50 bags appricots, R Mavji & Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 781 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

—can buy this reliable watch for Rs.16/8
Buy a WEST END
WEST END WATCH CO
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA
LARGE CATALOGUE FREE

THE

# INDIAN LEADERS' COMPETITION

## 1st. Prize Rs. 300

## 2nd Prize Rs. 200. 3rd Prize Rs. 100.

(COMBINED COMPETITION FOR THE READERS OF "THE CHRONICLE", THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL" & THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR"

**THE LEADERS NAMES ARE:** Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Bose, Pandit Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sen Gupta, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mahmad Ali Jinnah, Dr. Ansari.

## RULES

1. Twelve photographs of Prominent Indian leaders have been divided and then joined together in different combinations.

2. Competitors will note that the halves of the photos are all numbered. The competitor has to pick out the correct halves.
If this is done correctly it will be seen that the twelve pictures thus formed represent twelve familiar faces in Indian Political life.

3. To simplify this competition the names of the twelve leaders are given.

4. It will be noted that all the halves of the photos are numbered. After the competitor has arranged the photos in what he considers their correct combinations. He should cut out the Entry Coupon attached. Fill in his name clearly in ink, and in the space provided for the purpose write in the numbers of the halves selected from which he has found the combinations such as No. 1 with No. 4 and so on.

5. Enclose HALF ANNA STAMPS to the value of As. 4 as entrance fee.

6. No entry will be considered without the Entrance Fee.

7. The Competitor who has no mistakes or the least number, will gain the first prize. The 2nd and 3rd prize will be awarded to the next two according to the number of errors respectively. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion.

8. Any number of entries may be sent in, provided a separate Coupon and 4 ANNA STAMPS are enclosed for each Entry.

9. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and binding and that no correspondence will be entered into.

10. No competitor can win more than one prize.

11. All entries must be addressed to:—
INDIAN LEADERS COMPETITION,
'Bombay Chronicle Office,
Bombay.

12. No responsibility will be accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13. This competition will be a combined competition for the readers of the "Chronicle","Indian Daily Mail", and the "Bombay Samachar."

14. All entries must reach the office by 12 NOON on the 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1931. The result of this Competition will be announced on 10th OF DECEMBER, 1931.

15. Employees of this and the kindred papers are debarred from entering this and all other competitions appearing in papers under our control.

### ENTRY COUPON.

Name .....

Address. .....

My order of arrangement is as follows.—

| | |
|---|---|
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No. .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |
| No .....with No..... | No. .....with No..... |

## Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 24,65,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:—
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman),
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad,
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esqr., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esqr., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda,
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. M.A. (Penn.)
Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sum of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

## Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 2,00,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 92,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GREY,
Manager.

E. S. PATANWALA,
182-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

## THE KEY TO MAN'S CAREER

DR. F. W. NORWOOD, D.D.
"Pelmanism," says Dr. Norwood, "Is Sound Psychology."

DR. NORWOOD, D. D., the well-known minister of the City Temple, London, is a great admirer of Pelmanism. "Pelmanism," he says, "is sound Psychology and an admirable system of Mind-training. It is more than mere Memory-training. It reduces to a coherent system what every person who lives intelligently and strongly must, at least partly, carve out for himself. A proper grasp of it would save any life from futility, and would cause many to discover powers latent within themselves of the existence of which they had not dreamed. It teaches that man has the key to his own career, and enables many to find the key itself which, for want of self-knowledge had lain undiscovered."

**Pelmanism trains the mind and the senses. It strengthens your Will. It develops your Personality. It banishes Timidity and drives away Depression and harmful, morbid thoughts. It gives you increased Courage, Initiative, Forcefulness and Determination. It enables you to take up a more cheerful and optimistic attitude towards life. Not only does it increase your Efficiency and Earning-Power, but it helps you to cultivate an appreciation of the finer things of life. In a sentence, it enables you to live a fuller, richer, happier and more successful existence.**

A Civil Servant writes: "I began the course in a state of mental distress caused by fears and a foreboding of evil. I have succeeded in regaining confidence and driving these (fears) away. I have thus acquired a calmness of outlook that reflects itself in my work, in my conversation and in my appearance. (J 33099).

A Business Man writes: "I have no fears now; they have all disappeared. My rather timid disposition has become a resolved, determined disposition. My capacity for work is far greater than that of a year ago." (G 313229).

An Organising Secretary writes: "I have gained very much more Self-Reliance and Fearlessness in speaking in public. I faced an audience of 1,300 women one night last week and spoke for 15 minutes without hesitation and without a note. I have certainly improved my organising ability." (W 31026).

A Salesman writes: "I am now able to concentrate with more effect on my work and therefore take a greater interest in it. It also comes easier to face the customers, no matter who or what they are like." (G 33112).

A Shorthand Typist writes: "You may be interested to hear that I have recently had an increase in salary, which I feel sure is due to carrying on my daily task as near as possible to the Pelman method." (E 31124).

A Teacher writes: "I have more self-confidence and am not so subject to fits of Depression". (D 32263).

A University Student writes: "Depression, from which I used to suffer when there was no apparent reason, has gone." (R 34334).

The Pelman Course is fully explained in a little book entitled "The Efficient Mind", a copy of which will be sent, free of charge, to every reader who writes for it to-day. Pelmanism is quite easy and simple to follow. It takes up only a short time daily.

Write to-day to the Pelman Institute, and by return you will receive a free copy of "The Efficient Mind" and particulars enabling you to enrol for the Pelman Course on specially convenient terms.

**Post This Coupon To-day**

THE SECRETARY,
**The Pelman Institute**
**Indian Headquarters:—DELHI 35**
**Branch:—57/35, Park St., Calcutta**
Please send me a Free Copy of "The Efficient Mind" and forms explaining how I can enrol on specially convenient terms.

Name .....
Address .....
.....
Occupation .....


# MAHATMA CREATES MOST PROFOUND IMPRESSION

## "Dr. Ambedkar As A Drummer Boy Of Diehards"

## AN OBSERVER'S IMPRESSIONS OF R. T. C. PROCEEDINGS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

Now that the Round Table Conference is reaching the end of its labours, it is interesting to learn from one present there, impressions made by the delegates at the Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi created the most profound impression by his speeches which, on every occasion, were marked by ability, sincerity and breadth of outlook required of a person round whom so many legends had been woven. The only adverse comment against the Mahatma in the Conference circles was that he had not attempted to win National Leadership in the sense of weaving loyalty round his person among the R.T.C. delegates and that the Mahatma had emphasised every time his distinct individuality and Congress Mandate.

SAPRU-JAYAKAR INFLUENCE.

Next to him, it is said, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar retained the position or influence they had won with Lord Sankey and other British delegates.

Among Muslim delegates, Chaudhri Zafarullah Khan, though he sang to the communalist tunes, easily outstripped in brilliance and resourcefulness Sir Mohamed Shafi, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan. Indeed, according to this observer he was head and shoulder above other Muslim delegates. The Sikh representatives left comparatively poor impression while Dr. Ambedkar acted more or less like a drummer-boy of the Die hards and won applause but no respect from any quarter.

WINTERTON'S BOMBSHELL.

As regards the bombshell thrown by Lord Winterton urging declaration of Indian policy in Parliament instead of to the R.T.C. it is stated, in well informed circles here, that, it will not make the Premier deviate from the path he has chalked out and that it will not prevent him from making his statement to the Conference though, of course, the statement might be made simultaneously to Parliament which is now in session.

I understand that this announcement should be forthcoming after a week.

# KHUDAI-KHIDMATGAR MOVEMENT SPREADS

## Enthusiastic Response Of Women & Children

The correspondent of the "Bande-Matram" of Lahore writes from Peshawar:—

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan started with his party on a tour on November 15 by the Frontier Mail and reached Nauba. From there he toured in the Pakhli district. There was a great response from the people and Khudai Khidmatgars were enrolled in their thousands. So great was the enthusiasm among the people that not only men but a large number of women also enrolled themselves in the National Army. In the same district at one place a young boy handed over a list of his young comrades to the Khan Sahib and requested him to enrol them in the force. That speaks for the enthusiasm of the people and their interest in the National Movement.

SECTION 144.

After concluding his tour in that district the Khan Sahib proceeded to Mansehra and from there to Nawan Shehar, and Ebbotabad. At Nawan Shehar he addressed a mass meeting. While he was about to leave for Ebbotabad a Police Inspector approached him and informed him that more than four persons would not be allowed to travel by a car as Section 144 was in force and assembly of more than four persons could not be allowed. He also informed that more than four persons would not be allowed to travel together. To avoid this difficulty, the police officer was informed that the party wouldd not travel by a car, but would not travel by a car, but too from different paths. Finding that the party was in no mood to come into the clutches of law or unnecessarily to offend the authorities they were allowed to go by the car although their number was larger than four.

On November 18 four orders under Section 144 were served on the party preventing the members to enter the district or to make any speeches. In spite of these restrictions the party was able to do much work in the district by way of enrolling volunteers.

ARRESTS AND SEARCHES.

Arrests of young workers in the province still continue. Recently, Mr. Achrajram was arrested by the police. On a search of this person, the police found four typed copies of Hari Kishan's statement. He was placed before the City Magistrate of Peshawar and remanded to police custody. He will be prosecuted under Section 18 of the Press Act. Hearing of his case has been fixed for December 3.

The police also arrested Comrade Abdullah Khan and searched the shop of comrade Amar Singh, but nothing incriminating was found. It is rumoured that some more searches are likely.

In connection with the Cyclostyle posters, the police have arrested two persons. One of them was let off while the other who is only a boy of nine, has been detained in police custody. The police have arrested under Section 201, I.P.C., Subhan Shah, President of Khudai Khidmatgars and Ibad Khan, Secretary of the Khudai Khidmatgars. They, however, let off Subhan Shah, but Ibad Khan has been charged. His case has been fixed for November 30, when defence witnesses will be examined.

Picketing of liquor shops by Khudai Khidmatgars continues. The shops are picketed daily till 7 p.m. when the gates of the Bazar are closed. But, it is alleged that traffic is carried on by the shopkeepers after the pickets have left the place.


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# THE THREE NEW SATRAPS

## Bengal To Have Firm Govt. Under Anderson

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

Comments in well-informed circles on the appointment of three Provincial Governors announced to-day show that Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, was offered Behar Governorship, but he declined. I am told, he is looking forward to his retirement as an opportunity to settle down in his Scottish home away from dust of controversy and fatigue of daily life, so that he may devote his leisure hours to solving mathematical puzzles which hobby he has developed for the past five years. In fact, even though burdened with official work and responsibility, which becomes immense in case of the official who takes his job very seriously and tries to master all details, he has found time to carry on this hobby. Sir George Rainy has remained bachelor and his refusal to add to his active service, has been appreciated by those who know his temperament.

SIFTON AND KEANE.

Sir Sifton's appointment to the Behar 'Gadi' has been explained here on the ground that he is popular in his Province and did well on two acting occasions.

Mr. Michael Keane who goes to Assam is well known in Delhi as he was for long an official member of the Assembly for U.P. and was quite often summoned to the help of Front Benches in many a debate in which talent had to be summoned against Opposition's onslaught.

"FIRM GOVT." EXPERT.

As regards Sir John Anderson, the only comment made here is that though he is not well known in the ordinary public and political sense, his career and brilliant decorations attached to it and won in quick succession, should indicate exceptional gifts. But non-official circles consider that his selection has something to do with the Bengal terrorist situation as Sir John Anderson was Under-Secretary to the Irish Office during the Black and Tan "iron hand" regime, and that, therefore, his choice may be considered by his experience of the so-called "firm Government" in Ireland. At any rate, non-official circles comment that the promise once held out by Mr. Wedgwood Benn of some Indians being appointed as Governors in the near future, has been entirely forgotten and that there is no evidence of impending change of authority.

# COCAINE DEN RAIDED

## A Sub-Inspector Injured

(From Our Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, Nov. 24.

Sub-Inspector Mumtaz Hussain along with some constables raided this evening the house of one Jumman alleged to be a cocaine smuggler who was selling cocaine on Divali night when Sub-Inspector Atharali was injured with lathies leading to the Police firing a few shots.

It will be remembered that this man had been rescued from the police custody by his friends escaping in a car two of whom named Shivanandgal and Hamid Kana presented themselves in the court yesterday and were sent to gaol.

# NO REPRISALS AGAINST BRITISH ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

## President Hoover's Conclusion

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Washington.—It has now been definitely ascertained that the United States Government is not contemplating reprisals against the British anti-dumping duties. After an extensive study of the matter, President Hoover has come to conclusion that only one point six per cent of value of the United States' goods normally imported by Great Britain is affected. It is understood that President Hoover has found that British exports to the United States have not increased since Britain went off the gold standard.—Reuter.

# SIRDAR AND NASIK SATYAGRAHA

## Report Contradicted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The "Indian Daily Mail" is authorised by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to state that there is no truth in the report that the Sardar is shortly going to Nasik to help in organising a "No-tax" campaign in connection with the land assessment of some of the villages. The report which was published in these columns yesterday, was sent from Nasik by the Associated Press.


# X'MAS PRESENT
TO MAKE
# TONS OF MONEY & ENJOY
## THROUGH THE MINIMUM OF COTTON BUSINESS !

1. WHY FOLLOW ILLEGAL COURSE OF UNCERTAIN CHANCES:—and be "Akh Farak," Races, or "Derby-Mad," when there are so sure and legitimate chances to make any amount of money in so short a period according to everybody's capacity? We are presenting below, most valuable advices of:—

## THE WORLD COTTON FLUCTUATIONS
FOR THE
## 4th Week Of November 1931.

i. e.
From:—MONDAY, 23rd November, 1931 to 30th November, 1931.
of the
**BROACH F. G. MAY 1932 with LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK, January 1932 Positions.**

2. TO ENABLE EVERY MAN OF MEANS:——to make money positively even with so small an investment of Rs. 10, 25, 50, 100 and so on in open or option business from 5 to 100 and any amount upwards Cotton bales in the Mahajan or the E I. Associations. Below is the extract of our cotton forecast for the above-mentioned period:——

## WEEKLY COTTON FORECAST

Weekly Issue No.:——48|1931. Dated 22nd November, 1931.
Rates are being quoted on this date:——
Broach F.G. May 1932:..... Rs. 182.
Liverpool, January 1932:..... 4.52 Penny.
New York, January 1932:..... 6.12 Cents.

LOWEST PRICES.
When advisable to buy freely, and apply option for Teji in Mahajan Association.

3. THESE ARE MOSTLY THE LOWEST RATES:——for the 4th week of November, 1931. From these levels, Broach F.G. May 1932 declining by a Rupee or two the most, i.e. once again seeing the level of Rs. 180—181 with ups and downs rises to, on about 25th, 26th of November, 1931.

HIGHEST PRICES.
Broach, F.G. May 1932:..... Rs. 189—193.
Liverpool, January, 1932 Positions: .....4.70 Penny.
New York, January, 1932 Positions: .....6.32 Cents.
Cross Rate:.....3.63.

Near about with the difference of few points.
When
Sell Freely and
Apply option for Mandi in Mahajan Association.

4. LINE OF BUSINESS TO FOLLOW:——Buy freely at about Rs. 180 and sell freely at about Rs. 193 to 197, and thus there will be Rs. 10 to 15 rise and about Rs. 10 fall from the rise; thus 20 to 25 points chances on both the sides can easily bring Rs. 1,000 to 1,200 profit by buying and selling of 100 bales in a week's time is not a bad bargain!

5. RS. 150 RISK BRINGS RS. 1,000 PROFIT:....in a week's time:——apply Option for Teji in the Mahajan Association which is about Rs. 3 per Khandi on the level of Rs. 180 and sell doubly on 25th, 26th, when the prices reach to Rs. 194 to 197.

6. BULLS:——DON'T YOU WORRY! You have now your own brighter days till the Full-Moon-day.

7. BEARS:——You will have your turn from 26th.

8. CAUSE OF RISE:....Rains, frost and hail-storm damaging the standing crop in Berar, Broach and even in Texas and U.S.A. Cotton-growing districts. Trade buying, Wall-Street buying shorts covering, the Farm Boards and Cooperative Associations manipulating; mixed with some news of hope of bringing the Indian Round Table Conference to favourable settlement from the Indian National Congress stand-point of view as every chance of King George the V, would intervene by giving audience to Mahatma Gandhi as some such temporary hopeful news will be cabled which will add to uplift the prices! Mixed with further decline in Cross-Rate, Spot houses buying yarn and cloth markets good demand in spite of bearish statistical situations.

9. SEE OUR COTTON FORECAST CARDS ARE SO OPENLY PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC TABLE:——What the Mahatma says to the British Cabinet to do away with any if and but like that of the "WELSH WIZARD" tactics! As there are so many Cotton Forecasters, experts and tipsters, who advertise after the fair that they had predicted so and so but why not be fair to announce before the occurrence without any jumble of words?

10. OUR COTTON FORECAST CHARGES:——

Rs. 3 Daily.
Rs. 15 Weekly.
Rs. 50 Monthly
and Rs. 500 Annual.

Subscribers,
Payable in advance and not refundable.
and Rs. 100 for Postal, Telephone and Telegrams.
Total Rs. 600 per annum.

For annual subscribers and Rs. 75 per month for Casual subscribers, as usual.

11. BUT SPECIAL CONCESSION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1931:——Only Rs. 10, as Broach F.G. May, 1932 with Liverpool and New York positions, Would-be Fluctions for the month of December, 1931 with U.S.A. Bureau Report of 8th December, 1931, Ginning, Mill's Consumption figure, highest and lowest rates, with advices of buying and selling including charts, etc., are available for sale at the above concession rates. As there are very wide fluctuations both sides in the month of December, 1931 with 4 sure chances of buying and selling, so that any amount of money can be made. This Concession is only for the month of December, 1931, to convince people. This offer holds good only till 1st of December, 1931.

12. Letter addressed with remittance, is only replied. V.P.P. will not be sent.

13. Apply with remittance to:——

## THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU
(Established 22nd May 1922.)
73-78, MAHENDRA MANSIONS. MUSEUM WEST, FORT, BOMBAY.
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GLYCERINE SOAP.
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# New York Cotton.

## WALL-STREET OPERATORS SOLD.

New York, Nov. 25.

There was heavy pre-Holiday liquidation on the New York Cotton Exchange. Wall-Street market has declined to a new low low level and bearish feeling prevailed on account uncertain financial German situation. Rapid fluctuations in Sterling are discouraging buyers. There was utter absence of demand. Southern selling depressed prices and eventually stoploss orders were caught resulting in a sharp decline. The market closed at a decline of 18 to 24 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points at 6.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 19 to 25 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 6.05c.

The future of cotton prices neither depends upon the amount of supply nor upon the trend of consumption but upon the outlook of Gold supply and perhaps the fate of Silver. The present abnormal depression is due to wrong distribution of goods and maladministration of finances. The policy of protection of tariff has disturbed the whole economic structure and staple industries are ruined. The prospective situation being uncertain stocks are daily declining in the Wall-Street and are now quoted below the last lowest level reached in October. Dry goods reports are discouraging and considerable anxiety exists about the future course of cotton prices although the Federal Farm Board has made all arrangements to hold off 6½ million Bales.

Whatever may be the course of cotton prices in the near future, with lights before us we look for substantial rise in the long on account of possibility of a drastic reduction in the cotton acreage next season. At the top of this reduction of acreage, we shall have ao face the usual uncertainty of weather.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 6.38 (opening) Lowest 6.12 (2-37 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Market influenced weakness in outside markets. Spot demand poor. Dry goods stagnant, buyers and sellers apart. Demand principally for near months. Will probably continue to sag until stocks are worked off a little. Although market may go temporarily lower, short sales are not advisable at present prices.

New York. Declined in sympathy with grain, silver and stock markets and selling by South. "Wall Street" commission houses and local operators. Expect traders market for time being.

Cotton goods market—small business, lower prices. Yarn Market—business generally dull.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables.—

New York cables: Trade demand is more limited; higher Bureau is expected; feeling is more pessimistic in consequence of the action of other markets.

New York market declined on pre-holiday liquidation and increased hedge selling.

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 6.07—13 |
| January | 6.15—22 |
| March | 6.31—23 |
| May | 6.50—24 |
| July | 6.67—24 |
| Middling Spot | 6.20—15 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 6.06—19 |
| January | 6.11—25 |
| Middling Spot | 6.05—20 |

New York, Nov. 25.

New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 6.21 |
| March | 6.38 |
| May | 6.56 |
| New York.—Noon Call.— | |
| January | 6.18 |
| March | 6.36 |
| May.. | 6.55 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 25.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 33,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 31,000 bales.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

(Opening Rates).

London, Nov. 26.

| | Last Closing | to-day's Opening |
|---|---|---|
| T.T. London on— | | |
| New York | 3.65 | 3.59 |
| Berlin | 15.43 | 15.12-12 |
| Amsterdam | 9.10-12 | 3.909 |
| Brussels | 26.25 | 25.81 |
| Madrid | 43.37 | 42.90 |
| Milan | 71.18 | 70.12 |
| Paris | 93.18 | 91.75 |

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

## INCREASED SELLING.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 to 7 points on general and foreign buying. Local houses bough fairly heavily following opening which improved prices 11 points over previous closing. The market later was quiet up to receipt of New York opening. Weak American advices caused selling and with hedge selling prices eased off and closed at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 4.97.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed unchanged to a decline of 3 points.

Sakellaridis Egyption Cotton futures declined 7 to 5 points and Spot Cotton prices closed unhnanged at 7.40c.

Upper Egyptian futures were quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points with Spot Cotton prices 2 points higher at 5.72c.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 4 points

### PRIVATE CABLES.

Livtrpool, New York cables South Selling. Stoploss orders caught.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

Liverpool market healthier technically, basis firm, offerings light.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 25th inst. (5-52 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibsol

"Consider present prices discount the undoubtedly large supplies and therefore favour Bull side, and recommend purchases an all easy markets."

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| November 1931 | 4.60—.02 |
| December 1931 | 4.58—.02 |
| January 1932 | 4.57—.03 |
| February 1932 | 4.53—.03 |
| March 1932 | 4.59—.03 |
| April 1932 | 4.61—.03 |
| May 1932 | 4.64—.03 |
| June 1932 | 4.66—.03 |
| July 1932 | 4.66—.02 |
| August 1932 | 4.71—.02 |
| September 1932 | 4.73—.02 |
| October 1932 | 4.76—.02 |
| November 1932 | 4.78—.02 |
| Middling Spot | 4.97 +.03 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sakellaridis November | 6.96 |
| January | 7.06 |
| March | 7.24 |
| May | 7.40 |
| July | 7.55 |
| October | 7.24 |
| November | 7.8[illegible] |
| F.G.F. Spot | 7.40 |

### INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) | 4.45 |
| Broach Fine (Good Staple) | 4.57 |
| Broach Superfine (Good Staple) | 4.69 |
| Oomra Good | 4.17 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 4.27 |
| Oomra Fine | 4.42 |
| Bengal Good | 4.02 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 4.12 |
| Bengal Fine | 4.22 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 4.12 |
| Scinde Fine | 4.22 |
| Scinde Superfine | 4.32 |

### WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, 26|9 Nov|Dec. sellers.

Barletta Russo, 26|6 Nov|Dec. value.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. 28|9 Dec|Jan sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 32, Nov|Dec. nominal.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,—

C and F Calcutta, Nov|Dec. per cwt. 8|7-1|2.

C and F Bombay, Nov|Dec. per cwt. 8|8.

C and F Karachi, Nov|Dec. per cwt. 8|8.

### LINSEED.

London, Nov. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £19/17/6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
November sellers £9/5/0.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £11/10/0.

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

| F. B. Bales | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to dtea 25-11-31 | 4902000 | 5817000 |
| Receipts yesterday 25-11-31 | 33000 | 43000 |
| Exports to date 25-11-31 | 2573000 | 3036000 |
| Stock at Ports 20-11-11 | 4730000 | 4010000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 20-11-31 | 2176000 | 1718000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 20-11-31 | 728000 | 791000 |
| Visible Supply 20-11-31 | 8952000 | 7814000 |
| Quantity in Sight 20-11-31 | 7735000 | 8194000 |
| Quantity out of 20-11-31 | 3983000 | 3478000 |

# Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The decline in New York Cotton futures recorded yesterday is encouraging bears in their expectations of lower prices, while bulls are placing more confidence in eventual weakness of sterling cross rate. Both the contending parties are strong in their convictions and the market is fluctuating rapidly within a narrow range of Rs. 7/- per candy.

Consumption of our cotton in our mills is slowly but steadily increasing and gives full hopes of a record consumption at the end of the present season, partly due to better demand for Swadeshi mill cloth and partly due to import duty on foreign cotton.

The statistical situation of the market is undoubtedly strong and although our prices are comparatively higher, there are no prospects of any important decline in the near future as arrivals are very light.

Our market opened to-day at Rs. 185/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced Rs. 186/4 on buying by Bazar operators but ruled easy on increased long liquidation and prices steadied at Rs. 185/4.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged but it opened firm at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Sterling—Dollar cross rate opened at 3.60. Later on Liverpool was reported 2 points lower and prices in the local market gave way on heavy long liquidation. The market closed at about the lowest level of day as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A-M | Rs. 183/12 |
| Oomra D-J | Rs. 166 |
| Oomra March | Rs. 164 |
| Bengal D-J | Rs. 150 |
| Bengal March | Rs. 149/8 |

### SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 101.00—1.10 |
| Feb. | 104.30—1.60 |
| May | 106.90—1.60 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

43 Currimbhai Nimbahera 158
52 P Crystal & Co Broach 130 old
48 P Crystal & Co Pandarkoda New 190
49 A Damodar Mahu 155½
100 Prelad Mill Wadhwan 10 off
34 Japan T & Co Dondaicha 171
111 Japan T & Co Ujjain 173
100 Japan T & Co Ellichpur 178
60 Japan T & Co Bedibundar 160
49 A Damodar Ranpur 158
56 Motiram Vaghji Wadhwan 181
23 Down Mill Gulabpura 159
160 A Damodar Gondal 156
100 Breul & Co Laherigaga 15 on

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 164 |
| Bengal Fine | 159 |
| Bengal F.G. | 152 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 159 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 152 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 180 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 183 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 175 |
| Arvi Fine | 176 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 173 |
| Amraoti Fine | 173 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 169 |
| Khandesh | 168 |
| Mathia F.G. | 158 |
| Nanded Purna F.G.G.S. | 176 |
| Jalna Sailu " | 171 |
| Parbhani " | 173 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 175 |
| Ujjan Shujaulpur " | 168 |
| Broach " | 190 |
| Broach F.G. | 179 80 |
| Combodia | 240 |
| Miraj Sangli | 210 |
| Compta Good | 220 |
| Jinja | 280 |
| Busoga | 285 |

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Receipts in to Bombay.—

| | Since 1st Sept. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| in full-pressed bales | yester day | this year | |
| Khandesh | 158 | 3799 | |
| Central India | 526 | 16629 | |
| Barsi and Nagar | 149 | 4157 | |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 929 | |
| Berar | 1512 | 23420 | |
| Central Provinces | 110 | 8569 | |
| Total Oomras | 2455 | 57493 | |
| Dholera | 628 | 13961 | |
| N.W. Provinces | 1129 | 6834 | |
| Rajputana | 470 | 5186 | |
| Sind-Punjab | 1087 | 10354 | |
| Broach | 42 | 6973 | |
| Coomota and Dharwar | 140 | 6229 | |
| Western-Northerns | 158 | 5288 | |
| Cocoanada | | 3 | |
| Tinnevelly and Camobdia | | 288 | |
| Persian | | 425 | |
| American | | 13511 | |
| Egyptian and African | 1090 | 21080 | |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 55 | |
| Total | 7199 | 148111 | |

Exports from Bombay.—

| in full-pressed bales | 1st Sept. to 19th Nov. yester day | this year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 733 | 50868 |
| Japan and China | 1530 | 170865 |
| Coast Ports | | 15579 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 33899 |
| Afloat in harbour Europe | | |
| China and Japan | 1564 | |
| Total | 2263 | 286705 |

# MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 26.

B.C. RATES—
T T 1/6
D D 1/6 /32
LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov. Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Feb.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 370
Banks Selling T T 369
Banks Buying T T 363
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 682
Banks Buying D D 740
JAPAN
Banks Selling T T 183 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 172
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 91 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 119 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/8
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 70
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.62 25th instant
Shanghai/London 1/9 3/8 26th instant
Japan/London 2/8 1/4 25th instant
London/Paris 23.50 25th instant
London/Belgium 26.50 25th instant
London/Switzerland 18.75 25th instant
London/Italy 71.50 25th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Easy.
Gold £5-13-5 24th instant.
£5-11-10 25th instant
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 24th instant 18 7/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward 18 7/8 24th instant 18 5/8 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 30 3/8 24th instant 30 25th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 5 7/8 per cent 24th instant 5 7/8 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 6 mos 6 1/8 per cent 24th instant 6 1/8 per cent 25th instant
Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Money:—Call 4 1/2 per cent
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone: Easy.

Tone of London Silver: Quiet. Little speculative selling.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 53/9
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 62-6.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92.
4½ per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 68/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 82
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91-4
5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 95/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 93/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/14
6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 99/14
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 59/12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 58/12.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/4.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92/4.
Tone of market: Weak.

### WHEAT FUTURES—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool Nov. 26.

December 5s. 1-5|8d. value.
March 5s 5-7|8 value.
May 5s 8d paid.
Market.—Steady.

# Share Market

Bombay, Nov. 26.

There was damp feeling on the local Stock Exchange owing to worst confusion of the international financial stituation. Sterling is still tottering and it appears that tariff wall is the immediate cause of the present weakness. Prospects of high tariff caused heavy buying of foreign goods by British people and now they find it difficult to pay and sterling is easing off. German financial situation is causing anxiety. It is said that now is the time for Manchester to buy American Cotton and to meet payments against these purchases of raw materials are becoming difficult. Thus there exists considerable anxiety about the international financial situation.

There was limited business. Mill shares prices ruled quiet. In the miscellaneous section there was scattered selling and prices eased off. The immediate outlook is uncertain and there are no prospects of any improvement either in business or prices.

Government securities ruled easy on long liquidation.

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 664 61 62 61
Century 216 14 18 17
Colaba 72 70-10.
Crescent 50-10
Fazul 309 10 9-10
Indore 310 11
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 267 68.
New Great 126 25.
Pearl 176 71 75.
Simplex 48.
Swadeshi 216 17 16.
Burma 316 12 15 13 16.
Hydro 109-1.
Tram 102-0-6 102-3-0.
Deff. 310.
Ord. 27-26-10 8 12.
Bundi 13-6.
Indian 157 59.
Katni Ord. 146.
Alcock 85

### MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 252/8 |
| 50 Apollo | 1-4-0 |
| 10 Bom. Cotton P. | 2-8 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 25-0 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 661-4 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 127-8 |
| 250 Bradbury | 135 |
| 100 Century | 217-8 |
| 500 Central India P. | 403-12 |
| 100 Central India | 268-12 |
| 100 Colaba | 70-10 |
| 100 Coorla | 115 |
| 100 Crescent | 50-10 |
| 250 Carrim | 46-4 |
| 250 David | 80 |
| 250 Dawn | 450 |
| 200 Ed. Sassoon | 25 |
| 1 E. D. Sassoon D. | 0-4-0 |
| 100 Elphinstone P | 20-12 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 3 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 310 |
| 100 Finlay | 70 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 150 |
| 100 Gokak | 85 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1200 |
| 100 Indore-Malwa | 311-4 |
| 250 Jamshed | 3-0 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 3-8 |
| 100 Khatau | 85 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 110 |
| 250 Laxmi | 685 |
| 100 Madhowji | 10-4 |
| 250 Madras United | 200 |
| 1000 Manecklji Petit | 700-0 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 30-0 |
| 1000 Morarji | 305 |
| 50 Mysore | 100 |
| 200 New Great P. | 120 |
| 200 New Great | 125-10 |
| 100 New City | 44-8 |
| 250 Pabani | 26-4 |
| 250 Pearl | 175 |
| 100 Phoenix | 250 |
| 10 Premier | 1-4 |
| 100 Shapurji | 5 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1450 |
| 250 Simplex | 48-12 |
| 100 Swan | 57-8 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 216-4 |
| 25 Tata P. | 15 |
| 25 Tata | 18 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 577 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1050 |
| 1000 Western | 680 |

BANKS

| | |
|---|---|
| 100-50 Baroda | 60--8 |
| 50-25 Central | 14-2 |
| £10-5 Eastern | 58 |
| 500 Imperial | 583-12 |
| 500-125 Imperial Cont. | 216-14 |
| 100-50 India | 77-8 |
| 5 Union | 3-1 |

CEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bundi | 13-4 |
| 70 Gwalior | 57 |
| 250 Indian | 159-6 |
| 100 Katni 1st P. | 100 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 104-4 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 570 |
| 100 Katni | 146-4 |
| 10 Punjab P. | 9 |
| 10 Punjab | 7-8 |
| 100 Shahabad | 170 |

INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Jupiter P. | 7-3 |
| 15 Jupiter | 6-4 |
| 15 New India | 15-2 |
| 200 Oriental | 1400 |
| 10 Vulcan | 4-12 |

ELECTRIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad | 110 |
| 1000 Andhra Val P. | 933-12 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 623-12 |
| 50 Bom. Tram P | 63 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 102-3 |
| 100 Tata Hydro P | 99/6 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 109/1 |
| 1000 Tata Power P | 1010 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 417/8 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Ahm. Pranlij | 660 |
| 100 Amritsar Petti | 88 |
| 100 Central Province | 71-12 |
| 100 Dho. Barramati | 74-8 |
| 100 Gumat | 39 |
| 100 Mandra Bhom | 50-12 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 532-8 |

MINING.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Central India | 6-5 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 14-2 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P | 108-12 |
| 100 Tata Steel 2 P | 49-8 |
| 30 Tata Steel D | 310 |
| 75 Tata Steel | 26-12 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Alcock | 85 |
| 250 Bom Steam P | 127-8 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 168-12 |
| 50 Bombay. Telephone | 42-4 |
| 8s. Brit. B. Petrol | 2-13 |
| 125 Bom. Burma Old | 316-4 |
| 50 Bom Burma New | 115-10 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 131-4 |
| 15 Scindia | 6-2-6 |
| 3½ per cent Government Paper | 53-8 |
| 5 p -55 Tax Free | 93-8 |

# Bombay Produce

Bombay, Nov. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 6 4 9 |
| Wheat May | 4 5 0 |
| Castorseed | 6 14 0 |
| Cottonseed | 3 3 0 |
| Groundnuts | 7 2 0 |
| Rapeseed | 6 6 0 |
| Mowraseed | 4 8 0 |
| Myrabollams | 22 0 0 |
| Poppyseed | 11 4 0 |
| Rice Nov. | 222 0 0 |
| Rice December | 225 0 0 |
| Rice Feb/March | 242 0 0 |

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 158 |
| Central India | 526 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 149 |
| Berar | 1,512 |
| Central Provinces | 110 |
| Dholera | 623 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 1,129 |
| Rajputana | 470 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,087 |
| Broach | 42 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 140 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 158 |
| Egyptians | 1,090 |
| Cotton | 7,199 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 15,619 |
| Linseed | 448 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 753 |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,890 |
| Poppyseeds | 196 |
| Groundnuts | 43,851 |
| Castorseeds | 887 |
| Rice | 35,244 |
| Myrabollams | 3,595 |
| Cottonseeds | 7,246 |
| Gram | 3,293 |
| Joowar | 6,499 |
| Maize | 14 |
| Barley | 369 |
| Bajree | 1,005 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 2,680 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton: —
Nov./Dec. sellers £12-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria Ton:—
Nov./Dec. sellers £11-12-6

### RAW SUGAR FUTURES—(London Market).

London, Nov. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| November,— | |
| Sellers, | 6|5-1|4 |
| Buyers, | 5|10-1|2 |
| Business done, | —— |
| December,— | |
| Sellers | 6|3-3|4 |
| Buyers | 6|3-1|4 |
| Business done, | —— |
| January,— | |
| Sellers | 6|5 |
| Buyers, | 6|4 |
| Business done, | —— |
| February,— | |
| Sellers | 6|6 |
| Buyers, | 6|5 |
| Business done, | —— |
| March,— | |
| Sellers | 6|7 |
| Buyers | 6|6-3|4 |
| Business done. | 6-7 |
| Market Steady. | |

# Weekly World Cotton Prices.

| | N.Y. Jan. | Liv. Jan | Broach A/M | Sterling Cross. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THURS. | 6.28 | 4.51 | 182 | 3.76 |
| FRI. | 6.18 | 4.54 | 181|4 | 3.73 |
| SAT. | 6.12 | 4.52 | 182 | 3.72 |
| MON. | 6.12 | 4.57 | 183|8 | 3.65 |
| TUES. | 6.37 | 4.60 | 184|8 | 3.68 |
| YESTERDAY | 6.15 | 4.57 | 187|1 | 3.62 |

# Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Gold prices are closely following fluctuations of Sterling-Dollar cross rate but fear of unsatisfactory outlook of the Indian political situation is discouraging buyers.

Silver market ruled stady with further weakness of opening sterling cross rate. The under tone of the market is barely steady.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold, Ready | 27 | 13 | 6 |
| Mint Gold, 1st Settlement | 27 | 13 | 6 |
| Mint Gold 2nd Settlement | 27 | 13 | 6 |
| Silver Ready | 59 | 9 | 0 |
| Silver, 1st Settlement | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver, 2nd " | 59 | 11 | 0 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 25.

Silver.—Little speculative selling.

Market is quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 18-7|16 |
| Forward.... | 18-5|8 |

### THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown Bombay

Nov. 26.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil ready Rs. 481 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 120 per ton.

### THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Castorseeds delivery May; opening Rs. 31|13; closing Rs. 32|6.

Groundnut seeds delivery February; opening Rs. 31; highest Rs. 31|5|6; lowest Rs. 30|15; closing Rs. 31|5.

# RAW COTTON SITUATION

## At An Investment Level

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., in their report issued to-day state as under:—

Fluctuations have again been small except during the last two days when price changes have been larger owing to variations in the Dollar/Sterling exchange This year we are experiencing most unusual conditions in the Cotton market. In spite of the record of American Cotton every week, cable s inform us that the market is very sensitive owing to a shortage of contracts. This can be accounted for by the large holding movement in the South and by the low prices at which many Merchants must consider it unnecessary to put out hedges. In a year like this it is conceivable that a Merchant might risk losing more in basis with hedged cotton than by carrying stocks unhedged.

American Cottton continues to go into consumption at an increasing rate. According to Garside the consumption by the world's Mills last month exceeded one million bales, the first time this figure has been reached since May 1930. On the other hand the Ginning Report of 14,210,000 published on Monday and the continued good weather in the Cotton Belt are creating the belief that the final out-turn this year will exceed 17,000,000 bales.

We continue to get satisfactory trade reports from Lancashire, but Mill activity in the U. S. A. is not yet increasing and financial conditions in the Continent are not conducive to trade improvement.

We look like having very little fluctuation in values for another month or two, or until next year's probable acreage becomes a factor. In this connection we were interested in a cable received two days ago informing us that ten out of the eleven chief cotton producing States had approved of the Texas Plan to limit sowing for the next two seasons to about 50 per cent. of last year's acreage. As in the past we are of opinion the price level will be the ultimate governing factor, and unless an appreciable advance takes place between now and next Spring we feel certain there will be a large reduction in cotton acreage next season. With this in view cotton ought to be bought as an investment.

The Bombay market has also moved within narrow limits. The outstanding feature here has been the relative strength of near months in the Oomra and Bengal Contracts. Exporters' commitments in these growths are very small this season, but stocks are so low and the crop is so late very moderate purchases have an unusual effect on prices. With Indian cotton quoted at such a relatively high parity, fresh export business has been practically at a standstill, but as the crop this year is smaller than usual the movement of the crop will be slow and the adjustment in parity, which must come later in the season, will probably not develop so soon as most traders expect.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
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## Autonomy Will Remove Terrorism

### INDIA IS NOT AFRAID OF REPRESSION

### We Have Taught Every Child To Dance With Joy When Bullets Fly

### MAHATMA'S SLASHING ANSWER TO TORY DIEHARDS

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

*Mahatma Gandhi's speech in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to-day was nothing less than an answer to the present campaign of the die-hard Tories who are gloating over the thought of declaring a sort of Martial Law in all the provinces the moment the Conference breaks up next week.*

*Mahatmaji has given due warning of the fresh struggle in India through his outspoken speech. In effect he has told the British Government "go your way, I go mine. The masses are justly on my side because my fight is just and fair. I shall get for my country what is deserved by unfurling the Flag of Non-Co-operation."*

Mahatma Gandhi in spite of his cold and indisposition made one of the most stirring speeches in the Federal Structure Committee to-day when he made a frank confession that he was convinced that, from the way the Conference proceedings were going on, the Britishers did not mean the transference of power to India.

The following is the full text of the speech made by Mahatma Gandhi in the Federal Structure Committee meeting to-day: My Lord, (catching the Chancellor's eye): "I tender my congratulations to Mr. Lees-Smith for being responsible for the debate. I tender my congratulations to you, Lord Chancellor, for having allowed the debate. I thank Mr. Lees-Smith for having shown his amazing optimism in initiating the debate. He has come as a physician with an oxygen-pump. He is trying to pump oxygen into the dying body. I do not say that we are a dying body, because of this rumour or threat of Provincial Autonomy divorced from Central responsibility. In my humble manner almost from the commencement of these proceedings, I have been uttering words of warning, and I was oppressed, and I said so in so many words with a sense of unreality which dawns upon Sir T. B. Sapru only yesterday because he has given me the privilege of taking me into his confidence in common with his other friends and comrades (if I can also bracket myself as one of his comrades). Out of his ripe experience of administrative affairs having held high offices in Government he has warned us of the danger of Provincial Autonomy.

"AN UNREPENTANT SINNER."

"I am very often an unrepentant sinner. He had reasons for issuing this warning especially in connection with me, because I had dared to discuss the question of Provincial Autonomy with so many English friends who are responsible public men in this country, and he had heard of it, and so he gave me ample warning. It was for that reason that you find me as one of the most co-signatorires not to the document that has been placed before you, Lord Chancellor, but to another similar document that was issued to the Press about ten days ago and was addressed to the Premier. I told him as I say here that both he and others who have spoken after him, and I reached the same goal, though through different routes, Fools walk in where angels fear to tread. Not having had any experience of administration, actually I felt that if Provincial Autonomy was Provincial Autonomy of my conception, I for one would not mind handling the fruit feeling the thing and seeing whether it really answered my purpose.

MEETING OPPONENTS ON THEIR OWN PLATFORM.

I love to meet friends who may be opponents in policy on their own platform and find out their difficulties, and find out also whether what they are offering is likely to lead one to the same place; and in that spirit and in that sense I ventured to discuss provincial autonomy; but I found at once on discussion that what they meant was certainly not Provincial Autonomy that I meant; and so I told my friends also that I would be quite safe if they left me alone and that I was not going to sell the interests of the country out of foolish conception of provincial autonomy, or out of impatience to get something for the country. What I am anxious to do is that having come all these miles with greatest diffidence, having come here to tender my whole-hearted co-operation to Government and this Conference without the slightest mental reservation, having applied that spirit of co-operation in thought, word, and deed, I have not hesitated even to go into the danger zone; and hence I have dared to talk about and discuss provincial autonomy. But I have come to the conclusion that you or British Ministers do not contemplate giving India that measure of provincial autonomy which would satisfy a man of my mentality, which would satisfy the Congress and which would reconcile the Congress to taking up provincial autonomy, although there may be a delay in getting responsibility at the centre.

LET THERE BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING.

At the risk of taking up little of the time of the meeting, let me make my meaning clear. Because here too I am adopting a somewhat different line of argument; and I am most anxious not to be misunderstood. Let me take one illustration. I want to take for my illustration Bengal, because it is the one province to-day in India which is deeply affected. I know that there is a terrorist school active in Bengal. Everybody ought to realise by this time that I can have no matter of sympathy with that terrorist school in any shape or form. I am as convinced as I have ever been that terrorism is the worst kind of action that any reformer can take up. Terrorism is the very worst thing for India in a special manner, because India is a foreign soil for terrorism to flourish in. I am convinced those young Indians who are giving their lives for what they consider to be a good cause are simply throwing away their lives, and they are not bringing the country by one inch nearer to the goal which is common, I hope, to us all. I am convinced of these things, but having been convinced of them supposing that Bengal had provincial autonomy to-day, what would Bengal do? Bengal would set free every one of detenus. Bengal would not hunt down terrorists—autonomous Bengal I mean—but Bengal would try to reach these terrorists and convert these terrorists. And I should approach them with every confidence and wipe out terrorism from Bengal.

IF BENGAL GOVT HAD AUTONOMY.

But let me go little step further in order to drive home the truth that is in me. If Bengal was autonomous that autonomy itself would really remove terrorism from Bengal, because these terrorists foolishly consider that their action is the shortest cut to Freedom; but having attained that freedom terrorism would cease. To-day, there are a thousand young men, some of whom I would dare swear

(Continued on page 8.)

Mahatma Gandhi who wants responsibility in the Centre and control over Army and Finance.

## MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL.

### Knocked Down By A Car.

### SLIGHT INJURIES.

The London Correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" cables under date Nov. 20.

Mr. V. J. Patel is recovering from the results of an accident. The ex-Speaker of the Assembly was knocked down by a motor-car when on his way back from St. James's. He suffered severe-shock and bruises and was in great pain. Picked up on the road by the police he was immediately taken to hospital. The police and the hospital authorities asked for his name which he refused to give. He refused to stay in the hospital either, insisting that his injuries were slight. The suggestion that he should claim damages from the insurance company was rejected by him.

"I was careless enough to be in the way of a motor-car. Why should I be paid for my folly"? was the gentleman's view. I am glad to say that he is recovering from his ailment though he looks a very ill man indeed."

## MORRIS SHOOTING INCIDENT

### Judicial Inquiry Refused

NABPUR, Nov. 25.

It is understood that the judicial enquiry asked by the District Bar Association relating to the Morris College Shooting Incident has been refused.—A. P.

## SHOLAPUR RIOT COMPENSATION

### Revision Application, A Farce."

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 24.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Commissioner, C. D., has delivered judgment and passed orders in the revision application made to him by the City Municipality requesting the reconsideration of compensation levied on account of the damage caused during the riots at Sholapur on the 7th and 8th May 1930. Rao Bahadur Kale, M.L.C. (Satara) who argued the case before the Commissioner on behalf of the City Municipality on the 14th instant submitted that the whole question of the amount of damages should be reconsidered "de-novo" as to the liability of the general public of Sholapur to pay compensation and the liability of the particular sections of the community who have been held responsible. But the Commissioner bluntly refused to go into the question again. The Additional District Magistrate who had made the preliminary inquiry had proposed to assess the damage done to Court and other buildings at Rs. 15,595/- only. But the District Magistrate has awarded Rs. 49,316. With reference to damages of Rs. 60,000 as awarded by the District Magistrate in the matter of suit and other records of the District Court it was contended on behalf of the Municipality that there was no actual loss to Government at all in this respect but only to private persons. But, this contention is also overruled by the Commissioner.

The District Magistrate by his award had levied a compensation of Rs. 1,82,471 in all. But, this figure is now reduced by the Commissioner by a couple of thousand rupees only.

The concensus of opinion is that a farce has been enacted by the Government by suggesting a revision application to proclaim that considerations were paid to the wishes of the public.

## U. P. Kisans Approve No-Tax Move.

### CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

### GOVT. REPLY TO CONGRESS

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The Kisan Conference called by the District Congress Committee was largely attended by members of the peasantry from the surrounding districts. Babu Purshottam Das Tandon presided and among those present were Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. T. K. Sherwani and Mr. Tewary.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN.

A resolution was adopted referring to the grievances of the agriculturists and the insufficiency of the remissions and approving of the launching of a no-tax campaign. The Conference enjoined on the peasantry to withhold payment of rent and revenue till satisfactory remissions were granted or till further instructions were received from the Congress Committee. Peasants were reminded of the creed of non-violence and exhorted to undergo all sufferings.

GOVT.'S REPLY TO CONGRESS.

From the trend of the speeches it seems that the chances of successful negotiations with officials are much less than before. It is understood that the Chief Secretary's reply to Mr. Sherwani suggests the advisability of the Congress withdrawing their instructions to tenants to withhold payment of rent and revenue if they desire continuance of negotiations.

There does not seem to be much desire on the part of Congress leaders to comply with this suggestion.—A. P.

## JATHAS INTO INDIAN STATES

### Bhopal Chief Justice's Condemnation

BHOPAL, Nov. 25.

At the Annual Conference over Judicial Reform the Chief Justice of Bhopal High Court condemned the activities of the people of British Indian Provinces who formed themselves into "jathas" to interfere in the internal affairs of certain States. He cautioned Judicial Officers to protect traditional freedom of Bhopal subjects whether Hindus, Muslims or "untouchables" with strict impartiality and honesty of purpose.—A. P.

## CAPETOWN DELEGATION

### Announcement Expected This Week-end

(From Our Special Correspondent)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Delay has occurred regarding the announcement of the personnel of India's delegation to Cape Town, because of the fact that Sir Phiroze Sethna who was invited to join the delegation and give them the benefit of his experience gained at the last Conference has declared his inability on grounds of important engagements in India to proceed to Cape Town. So, a successor has to be found. There are Pundit Hirdayanath Kunzru and Syed Raza Ali who have previous experience of the problem and may be available if requested, or it is likely that no new member may be added and delegation of five instead of six may be taken to Cape Town under the leadership of Sir Fazli Hussain. Matters have now reached a stage when final announcements may be expected before the end of the week.

Five of the delegates already selected are Sir Fazli Hussain, Mr. Sastri, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Mrs. Naidu, with Mr. G. S. Bajpai as Secretary.

## CUTS IN SALARIES

LONDON, Nov. 25.

**The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Indian Pay Temporary Abatements Bill. Mr. Maxton's motion for its rejection was defeated by 345 votes to 3.**

## DESIRE FOR AN EFFECTIVE SCHEME

### To Improve Rubber Industry Conditions.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the Commons Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that he would welcome an effective scheme for improving conditions of the rubber industry which should be comprehensive, administratively practicable, and effective for the purpose of coordinating supply and demand.

## JAPANESE AMBITIONS IN MANCHURIA.

### Policy Of Definite Occupation.

By Air Mail.

Mr. W. N. Ewer writes in the "Daily Herald."

I don't imagine that many people, either in Geneva or elsewhere, have any real illusions about Japan's intentions in Manchuria.

I know that she has told the world that her troops will be withdrawn as soon as order and the protection of the Japanese interests are assured.

But that sort of declaration is just common form.

Assurances were given in almost identical terms by British Ministers about Egypt. That is just on fifty years ago, and the British troops are there still.

A "POSITIVE POLICY."

It was four years ago—in 1927 that Baron Tanka came to power and let it be known that Japan was going to resume a "positive" policy in China and to "devote special attention to Manchuria."

A long and incredibly complicated diplomatic intrigue followed.

Manchuria was, in fact, though not in theory, "liberated" from all Chinese control; and at the same time, the Manchurian Government was encouraged to weaken itself hopelessly by intervening in the Chinese civil war.

The strong man of Manchuria—Chang-Sho-lin—was Murdered under mysterious circumstances. And the necessary internal troubles began.

FREE FROM HINDRANCE.

The international situation became more favourable.

The United States, which had compelled Japan to abandon her forward policy in 1922, was immersed in internal troubles. Britain and Europe were similarly preoccupied

Russia's whole attention was given to the Five-Year Plan. Not a single Power would want to embroil itself in a Manchurian trouble, or to pick a quarrel with Japan.

So, early this year, came the hint that Japan "now proposed to settle" out-standing questions in Manchuria.

A former Foreign Secretary, Count Uchida, was sent to take charge of the "S.M.R." The army in Korea was reinforced. The General Staff reported that it was ready to pursue an "adamant policy."

HOW CRISIS CAME.

There followed the Nakamura case. Nakmura, a Japanese officer wandering about Manchuria in plain clothes, had been murdered in June either by soldiers or bandits.

In August the Japanese Government suddenly published the story and announced its intention of demanding an indemnity, apologies, and guarantees for the future.

On September 9 the Japanese demands were presented to China.

Ten days later Japanese troops shelled and occupied Mukden, the capital of Manchuria.

The whole sequence of events leaves little doubt of the character of the problem that is facing the League this month.

Japan, choosing her time, making her preparations, has occupied, and intends to go on occupying, at least half Manchuria.

## HORRORS OF FAMINE.

### Lakhpat Taluka Residents Migrate.

(From Our Correspondentp.)

BHUJ, Nov. 9.

Famine is so severe in certain parts of Cutch that starvation and want of water to drink, have caused the people of Lakhpat Taluka to vacate their homes. Out of 108 villages in that Taluka, nearly 100 are quite empty, and the residents have crossed the Runn and during their passage, many of them have died owing to scarcity of water. Small-pox among cattle there has also caused havoc.

It is hoped that the efforts of Mr. Surji Vallabhdas will relieve the people there of their present calamity. It would be wiser for the State also to have some pity towards that forgotten part of the country.

They readily agree to preside over such functions. The present Suba Saheb and Judge Saheb are good Sanskrit scholars and take immense interest in religious matters.

## CONGRESS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR TERRORISM.

### Non-Violence Creed Keeps Forces Of Terrorism In Check.
—MAHATMA GANDHI.

### Sir T. B. Sapru Points Out Supreme Need Of Central Responsibility.

### R. T. C. ENDING IN DISMAL FAILURE.
MR. JAYAKAR

LONDON, Nov. 25.

At last effort to avert the prospective failure of the Round Table Conference was the description that Mr. Less-Smith applied to-day's discussion on Provincial Autonomy and Central Responsibility which he initiated. He contended that there was no unbridgeable difference on any issues discussed in the Committees including the Minorities Committee. Moreover, Provincial Autonomy could not be introduced without a communal settlement and if a settlement was reached it would be equally applicable to Central Responsibility.

The discussions on the Army, External Relations and Finance had shown that the differences between the official and Indian views were far less than previously appeared and the question on which the Conference was in danger of breaking down was the date for the introduction of the Federal Government.

Mr. Lees-Smith thought that Provincial Autonomy could be introduced within 18 months or two years but about three years would be required for the Federal Government. They had, therefore, to choose whether Provincial Autonomy should be delayed until Central Responsibility could be introduced. The postponement of Provincial Autonomy, in the circumstances, would not make India impatient because work would be progressing to introduce Central Responsibility. The fear of impatience at delay would, therefore, be unwarranted and he accordingly voted for the simultaneous introduction of both.

NEED OF CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir T. B. Sapru thanked Mr. Lees-Smith for taking the lead in opening the question. He said that it would be a tragedy if the delegates returned to India without achieving anything substantial, particularly when the differences were not unbridgeable. The Conference was called to decide firstly Federation with responsibility at the Centre and secondly corresponding responsibility in the Provinces related to the Centre. Sir Tej Bahadur declared himself an irreconsilable opponent of Provincial Autonomy divorced from responsibility at the Centre. He not only would not support it but would advise his countrymen not to accept it. He refused to believe that it would be possible to give genuine Provincial Autonomy which would make Indians independent, in some vital matters of control by the Central Government or the Great Mogul, the Secretary of State.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru asked if the Government had satisfied itself whether there was any considerable body in India who were honestly prepared to work Provincial Autonomy or who felt sufficiently courageous to work it amidst the great opposition to it in advance of responsibility at the Centre. Indians did not intend to allow their future to be prejudiced by accepting Provincial Autonomy when they knew that political opinion in England could change so rapidly as it had changed in the last few months.

LET DOWN?

**He warned the Government that those who had stood by them in critical times, who believed in ordered Government and who were anxious that India should be saved from strife and turmoil would legitimately feel that they had been let down.**

Sir Tej Bahadur concluded that he fully realised the dangers of the Government trying to manoeuvre India back into the Simor recommendations. If they were compelled to wait for another three years he would rather wait than accept merely Provincial Autonomy.

Mr. Sastri, giving his unqualified support to Sir T. B. Sapru, warned that India would never accept Provincial Autonomy which if granted before Central Responsibility, would not only aggravate the Government's present difficulties but would cause considerable irritation among the politically-minded classes. Moreover in the interval between the two steps there would be an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust and it would be utilised by mischief-makers of every kind.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, on behalf of the Justicites, declared that it would be almost impossible for the co-operating section to work Provincial Autonomy divorced from Central Responsibility. It would be unfair to impose on a Provincial Administration the consequence of quelling an agitation due to dissatisfaction at failure to introduce Central Responsibility.

Mr. Joshi also supported Sir T. B. Sapru and said that India wanted self-government to promote the welfare of the masses and that the object would not be achieved merely by the introduction of Provincial Autonomy now and real self-government later.

"ENDING IN DISMAL FAILURE"

Mr. Jayakar said that he was one of those who came to the R. T. Conference despite considerable odium and unpopularity because, with others, he wanted to give Britain a last chance of settling the political question of reference and negotiation. They had given their best to the Conference, bu it was ending in dismal failure. By their present method the Government was about hand over India to disorder and chaos, possibly to Revolution.

"A VAGUE PROMISE."

India was determined to be free and it was a question whether the England would give freedom by goodwill and negotiation and so keep their connection with India intact.

Mrs. Subbarayan affirmed that she was exceedingly perturbed by the rumour that the Government's plan was to include Provincial Autonomy in the new constitution with a vague promise of some measure of Central Responsibility at some indefinite future date.

Such an offer would be entirely insufficient. She pointed out that the eyes of India were fixed not on the Provinces but on the Centre, which was the emblem of their nationhood. Moreover the offer of Provincial Autonomy did not implement the undertaking given by the British Government through the Premier.

LEADING NOWHERE.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas stated that he, Mr. Birla and Mr. Jamal Muhammad emphatically endorsed the statement cabled yesterday. He regretted that they had no opportunity of signing it. He said on behalf of the commercial community in India that Provincial Autonomy would lead nowhere. If trade and commerce were to be safeguarded, the best thing the British Government could do would be to foster the little goodwill still left. He warned Government against a step which would be suicidal to Britain and to India.

Mahatma then addressed the meeting. (See the full text on the first page.

Pandit Malaviya declared that the ten years which had passed since the Montford Reforms had confirmed and deepened his conviction that it was not possible to produce any effect on the administration of the country unless responsibility was given to the Central Government.

SIR S. HOARE'S STATEMENT.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in the course of his statement, said that he wished in fairness to the Administration of the Government of India to say that he did not agree to the picture Gandhiji had painted of what was happening in Bengal. He added that he had to-day sent Gandhiji an invitation to come to the India Office when they would explain to him what they believed to be the real state of affairs.

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